DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 402 219 SO 026 086

AUTHOR	Aten, Jerry
TITLE	Presidents: Understanding America's Presidents through Research-Related Activities. A Good Apple Activity Book for Grades 4-8. Revised Edition.
REPORT NO	ISBN-0-86653-780-5
PUB DATE	93
NOTE	181p.; Published by Good Apple, an imprint of Modern Curriculum, Simon and Schuster Elementary, 299 Jefferson Road, Parsippany, NJ 07054.
AVAILABLE FROM	Frank Schaeffer Publications, 23740 Hawthorne Blvd., Torrance, CA 90505.
PUB TYPE	Guides - Classroom Use - Instructional Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Guides - Classroom Use - Teaching Guides (For Teacher) (052)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Active Learning; Activity Units; *History Instruction; Intermediate Grades; Junior High Schools; *Presidents of the United States; Resource Units; Social Studies; *United States History; Units of Study

ABSTRACT

This activity book is designed for grades 4-8 but could be modified for other levels. Mini-units begin with a brief biographical sketch of a U.S. president, including highlights of his life and administration. Twelve trivia questions accompany each sketch and require additional reading from other sources. Thought questions are based on an analysis of all that has been read about the president's administration and can lead to discussion. Additional activities and a Presidential Trivia game culminates the study. Writing and creative thinking experiences in the section, "A Changing Chapter," involve students in speculation on how the course of history might have been altered had certain events turned out differently. A complete answer key is included. (EH)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

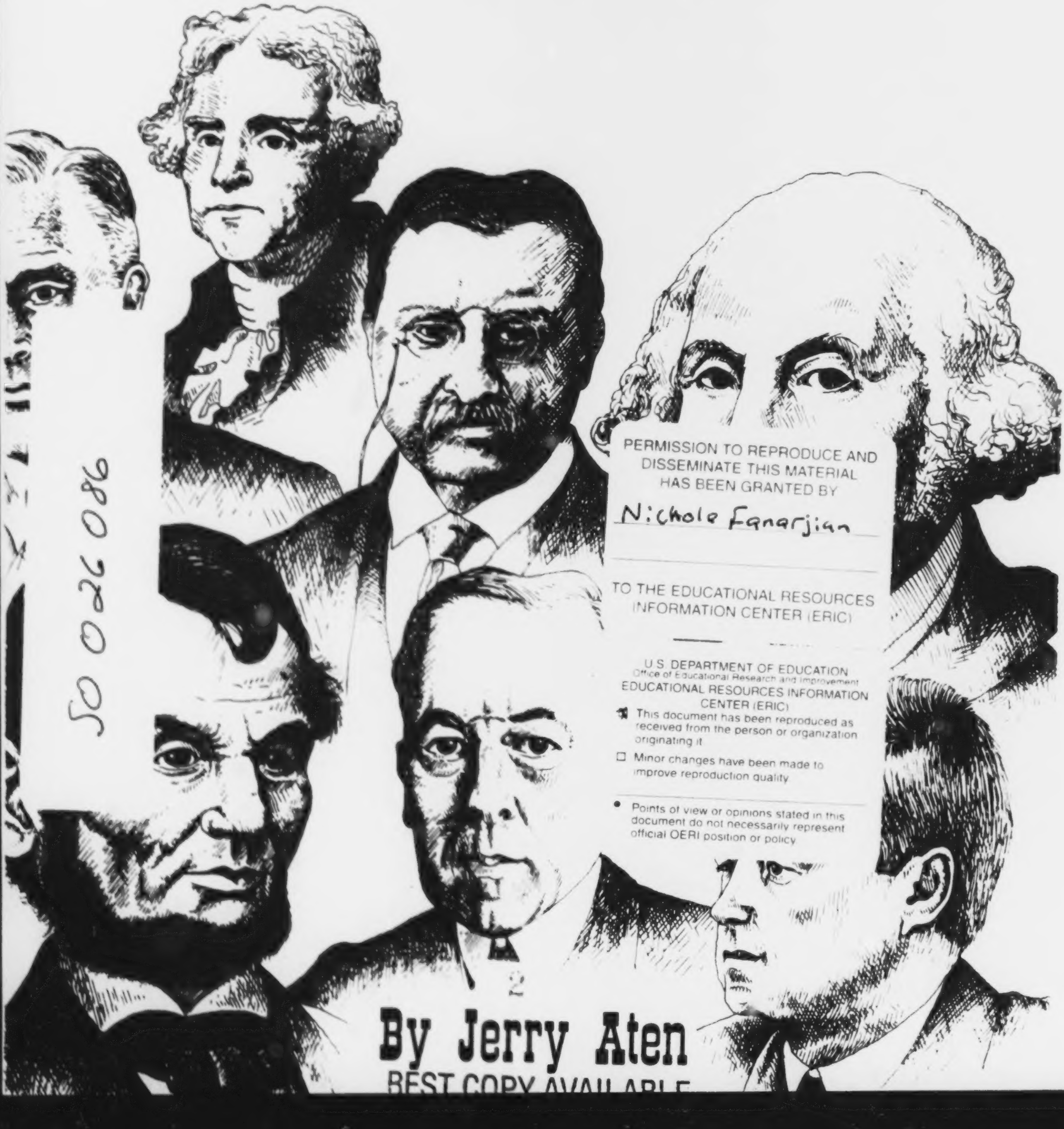
A Good Apple Activity Book for Grades 4-8 +

GOOD GA APPLE
GA1472

Revised Edition

PRESIDENTS

Understanding America's Presidents Through Research-Related Activities



SO 026 086

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
Nichole Fanarjian
TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☒ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy

By Jerry Aten

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

REVISED EDITION
PRESIDENTS

by
Jerry Aten

Cover by Kathryn Hyndman

Copyright © 1993, Good Apple

ISBN No. 0-86653-780-5

Printing No. 98765432

Good Apple
1204 Buchanan St., Box 299
Carthage, IL 62321-0299

The purchase of this book entitles the buyer to reproduce student activity pages for classroom use only. Any other use requires written permission from Good Apple.

All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America.

A Paramount Communications Company

DANKE SHER!

...to Polly, Wendy and Tyler for tolerating my absence from family living while I was researching and writing Presidents

...to Cindy, Jill and Virginia, whose moments of pondering my penmanship and hours of editing and otherwise preparing it for the printer should not go unnoticed.

Pictures of the Presidents are reproduced from the **Dictionary of American Portraits,** *published by Dover Publications, Inc., 1967, New York, New York. Edited by Rita Weiss, Everett Bleiler, Robert Hutchinson, Alan J. Marks, Clarence C. Strowbridge.*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction....................iv
George Washington....................1
John Adams....................4
Thomas Jefferson....................7
James Madison....................10
James Monroe....................13
John Quincy Adams....................16
Andrew Jackson....................19
Martin Van Buren....................22
William Henry Harrison....................25
John Tyler....................28
James Polk....................31
Zachary Taylor....................34
Millard Fillmore....................37
Franklin Pierce....................40
James Buchanan....................43
Abraham Lincoln....................46
Andrew Johnson....................49
Ulysses S. Grant....................52
Rutherford B. Hayes....................55
James A. Garfield....................58
Chester A. Arthur....................61
Grover Cleveland....................64
Benjamin Harrison....................67
William McKinley....................70
Theodore Roosevelt....................73
William Howard Taft....................76
Woodrow Wilson....................79
Warren G. Harding....................82
Calvin Coolidge....................85
Herbert Hoover....................88
Franklin D. Roosevelt....................91
Harry S. Truman....................94
Dwight D. Eisenhower....................97
John F. Kennedy....................100
Lyndon B. Johnson....................103
Richard M. Nixon....................106
Gerald R. Ford....................109
Jimmy Carter....................112
Ronald Reagan....................115
George Bush....................118
Bill Clinton....................121
Their First Ladies....................124
A Heartbeat Away....................125
Faces in High Places....................126
An Executive Order....................127
Executive Scramble....................128
Presidential Parallels....................129
Winning the Presidency....................130
The Search for a President....................131
My Hometown....................132
Elections of the Past....................133
Election Trivia....................136
President for a Day....................137
A Changing Chapter....................138
My Own Chapter....................143
Presidential Trivia....................144
Answer Key....................165

INTRODUCTION

No student can fully understand the history of the United States and its present position in the world today without knowing something about the kind of men who have held its highest office. Oftentimes history text programs integrate into the chronology of America's story the most important contribution of the most significant of our Presidents along with a sprinkling of names and dates of those who had less of an impact. But every President, whether dynamic and strong or weak in power, has had a hand in shaping the history of this country. Each left his own personal imprint, yet there are parallels which can be drawn from them all that make the true American Spirit what it is today and a literally fascinating subject for student research beyond mere textbook copy.

The form of this book is an attempt to provide a starting point, a place for students to depart into research that will truly get them involved in the lives and personalities of our Presidents. The format of each mini unit begins with a brief biographical sketch of the President, including highlights of his life and administration. This is followed by Presidential Trivia, a series of twelve questions that will require additional reading from other sources. The final phase in the study of each President contains thought questions based on an analysis of all that has been read about that President's administration and provides an excellent starting point for classroom discussion.

The culmination of the study is the exciting Presidential Trivia, a game for the entire class requiring recall of all the accumulated research that has gone on. The game contains eighty cards, each containing five trivia questions. The format allows for its use by the entire class or as a competition between as few as two students. There are additional activities included that hinge on the study of all our Presidents. The section A Changing Chapter involves students in creative thinking and writing experiences where they speculate on how the course of history might have been altered had certain events turned out differently. There is also a complete answer key included.

The number of men who have held the nation's highest office makes the study an excellent on-going project for the entire school year. It is suggested that each President be highlighted for a few days, or even an entire week in the case of those whose administrations were more significant. During that time students complete their reading, finish the activity pages and wind up the study with a class discussion on the thought questions. Perhaps a special section of a bulletin board can be set aside to present words and deeds and events that are most remembered of that President's tenure in office. Finally, enthusiasm on the part of the teacher is helpful in coaxing children into a literally fascinating study of some of the most important and interesting personalities in our nation's history.

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(1789-1797)

George Washington has long been recognized as the Father of our Country. The leadership he brought forth to the fledgling new United States was most instrumental in allowing it to not only survive, but to prosper and grow. Washington was a very strong individual, indeed, but the years of training and preparation in his youth and early adulthood were also very important in preparing for the role he would assume. He was born in 1732, the son of a Virginia gentleman. The plantation environment would school him in the manners and ways of living that became commonplace to a true gentleman. As a boy, George's interest ranged from military strategy to the surveying of land—both of which would become useful to him later in life.

At the age of 21 (1753), Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia to warn the French soldiers to leave lands already claimed by Virginia. Although unsuccessful, his disagreement over ownership of land between the French and the British would result in the French and Indian War, in which Washington also became involved. Between the time of the French and Indian War and the American Revolution, Washington spent most of his time happily raising the stepchildren of his wife, Martha Dandridge Custis, and managing his estates. But the call of his country sounded again as he was elected as a delegate to the Second Continental Congress. The events at Lexington and Concord brought the delegates there to a unanimous backing of the handsome gentleman from Virginia as commander in chief of the Continental Army.

When the hard fought victory over the British was finished, Washington returned to his beloved Mount Vernon. But the call of his country brought him to preside over the Constitutional Convention of 1787. Once the Constitution was hammered out, it became quite obvious that Washington should become the new nation's first President.

After serving two terms, feeling weary and disappointed at the emergence of a two-party system, Washington retired. He returned to Mount Vernon and died less than three years later.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The city in which Washington was inaugurated ______________________________

2. Washington's wife Martha's maiden name before she married Daniel Parke Custis ______

3. The name of the fort built by Washington in 1754 while leading an expedition against the French ____________________________

4. The name given to Washington's estate, one of the most famous landmarks in the United States ____________________________

5. The number of stepchildren acquired by Washington when he married Martha Custis, the widow of Daniel Parke Custis ______________

6. The names of those children ____

7. While Washington held the office of President, the capital was changed to the city of ___________________.

8. The number of positions in Washington's first cabinet ____________________________

9. Washington's first Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury were constantly at political odds. What were the names of those two cabinet members? ______________ ______________________________ and ______________________________

10. Between the French and Indian War and the beginning of the American Revolution, Washington's public service involved being a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses. What is the significance of this governing body? _____________________ ____ ____

11. The site of the last battle of the American Revolution ____________________________

12. The leader of the British Army who was forced to surrender to Washington ____________ ____

5

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Washington's leadership during the winter of 1777-78 at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, stands out as being the most courageous in all of American history. Find out from other sources the reasons for which Valley Forge will always be well remembered, and summarize your thoughts below.

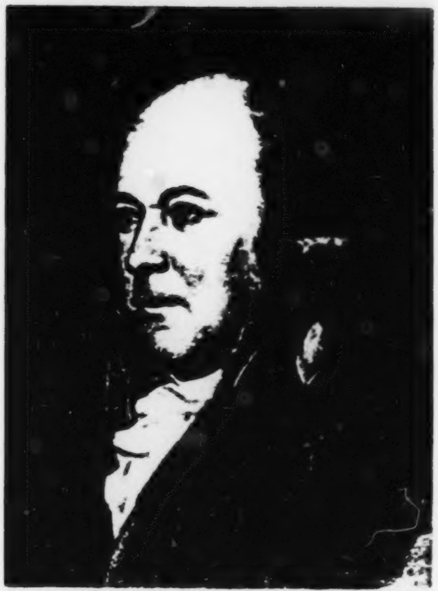
2. Perhaps the most famous words ever said describing Washington were: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." To whom do these famous words belong?

3. Washington was often successful against the British, even though his soldiers were outnumbered and outtrained. The Battle of Trenton is a typical case in point. Find out the secret of Washington's success in military strategy when it came to dealing with the British.

4. One of the most famous of all paintings associated with the American Revolution is John Trumbull's oil painting of the surrender at Yorktown. Look at a copy of the painting and find out the name of the central figure on the white horse participating in the formal surrender. (Hint: It's not Lord Cornwallis.)

JOHN ADAMS

(1797-1801)



Painting by Charles Wilson Peale. Courtesy Independence National Historical Park.

John Adams, first Vice President of the United States and second President succeeding George Washington, is probably best remembered for keeping the United States from fighting a needless and senseless war with France. Adams was born in 1735, the son of a Massachusetts farmer. His formal education at Harvard prepared him for the field of law, a career that was far from a stable and guaranteed income. In 1764 Adams married Abigail Smith, the daughter of a Massachusetts clergyman who disapproved of Adams' chosen profession. Abigail was extremely interested in politics, even before her husband became President, and the two spent many long hours in serious discussion about the problems of the day. John was a learned master of the classics and was regarded as more of a political philosopher than a true politician. His deep involvement in his commitment to the Revolution dealt a severe blow to the family income when he went without work and forced Abigail to become an efficient manager of the few dollars they did have coming in.

By 1776 the name John Adams had become synonymous with the cause for independence. Following the war Adams was on hand to help negotiate the Treaty of Paris. He was elected as Vice President for two terms under Washington. Even though he remained loyal to Washington, Adams was frustrated with his role. When Washington resigned after two terms, Adams was the logical choice of the Electoral College to succeed him in office.

With France and England both determined to win the support of the new nation, Adams was just as determined to keep the United States in a neutral position, "excepting a violation of our faith and a sacrifice of our honor. . . ." The insult surrounding the famous X Y Z Affair brought the American public to that very brink on the edge of war. Between 1798-1800, France and the United States were involved in an undeclared naval war. Although Adams' political ties were with the Federalist Party which clamored for full scale war, he did not feel the new nation was prepared to wage war. He sent a commissioner to France to iron out the differences. Lengthy talks and concessions led to an eventual agreement and peaceful settlement, but the result caused a split in the Federalist Party. In the election of 1800, Thomas Jefferson, party leader of the rival Republican Party, was elected by eight electoral votes over John Adams. He retired to his farm in Quincy and died there on July 4, 1826, exactly fifty years to the day of the Declaration of Independence.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The nickname of John Adams' daughter Abigail ______________________
2. The name of the firstborn son of John and Abigail Adams ______________________
3. Adams estate in Quincy, Massachusetts, was called ______________________.
4. The trouble with France started when this man was sent to make a deal with England that would stop British-supported Indian attacks in the Ohio River Valley. ______________________
5. The head of the American contingent sent to France in what was to become known as the X Y Z Affair ______________________
6. The French leader with whom the United States eventually settled their dispute with France ______________________
7. Adams' participation in the boycott against this British Act of Parliament caused Parliament to close all counts and thus deprive Adams of income. ______________________
8. The relationship between our nation's second and sixth Presidents ______________________
9. In 1800 during the last few months of Adams' presidency, the capital was moved to this city. ______________________
10. The most famous U.S. warship commissioned to fight the French privateers who were attacking American merchant ships ______________________
11. The head of the Federalist Party, a man with whom Adams had many differences ______________________
12. The head of the rival Republican Party ______________________

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Research from another source the famous X Y Z Affair. After reading about the course of events that took place, why do you think it was referred to in the United States as the X Y Z Affair?

____

____

____

2. A retaliation by Congress to the X Y Z Affair and other similar events that further strained the relationship between the United States and France led to the Alien and Sedition Acts. Read about these laws and decide which party would have been in favor of their passage by Congress.

____

____

____

3. There have been many good things written about John Adams by historians who point to his strengths as a man and his unwillingness to commit his country to war. But there are other historians who regard him as something less than a great President. From what you read from other sources, decide why you think he lost the election of 1800 to Thomas Jefferson.

____

____

____

4. Harry Truman, another President of the United States many years later, said of Abigail Adams, "She would have made a better President than her husband." It was indeed true that this woman of intellect was always well-versed in foreign affairs and was remarkably unselfish and patriotic in her devotion to her husband and her country. Almost two centuries later, we still have not had a woman as President. Describe below your feelings, pros/cons, on the subject of a woman becoming President of the United States.

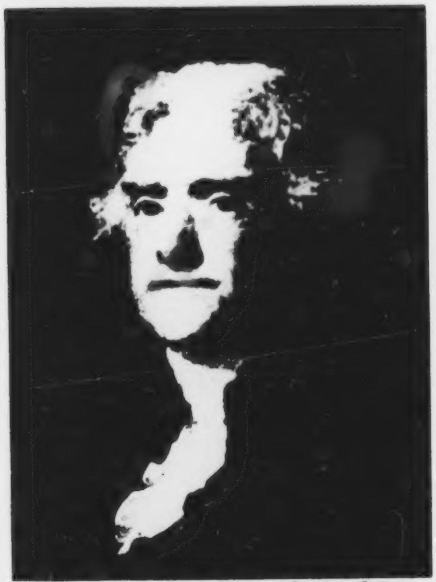
____

____

____

THOMAS JEFFERSON

★★★★★★ (1801-1809) ★★★★★★



Painting by Gilbert Stuart. Courtesy Bowdoin College Museum of Art.

Few men in the history of the presidency have been as qualified for the position as Thomas Jefferson. He wrote the Declaration of Independence, served as an ambassador to France, was George Washington's Secretary of State and was Vice President under John Adams. Born in 1743, the son of a Virginia planter and surveyor, he inherited over five thousand acres of land from his father and a lofty position on the ladder of high society from his mother.

Jefferson studied law at the College of William and Mary, where he also developed an unquenchable thirst for writing that would later distinguish him as a man of letters. The election of 1800 clearly brought forth the emergence of the two-party system. The Republican-led Jefferson outpolled John Adams in the Electoral College by a vote of 73-65. However, since electors could vote for two candidates, the Republican electors also all voted for Aaron Burr—thus sending the election into a tie. Constitutional law required that the election be decided by the House of Representatives, where Jefferson was finally elected on the thirty-sixth ballot. The election of Thomas Jefferson realistically sounded the death of the Federalist Party, which lasted only a few years longer and which never again could claim victory in the office of the presidency. His main accomplishment in office was no doubt the purchase of Louisiana from Napoleon, which in effect doubled the size of the United States. This somewhat compromised Jefferson's Democratic-Republican Party roots which favored a strict interpretation of the Constitution as it was written (and nowhere in the Constitution did it say that the President or his Congress had the right to buy a foreign territory), but the deal was just too good to pass by.

Jefferson was most remembered for the power of his pen, which was without equal, as well as his undying conviction that Almighty God created the mind of man free and free it should remain. The inscription on the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D.C., bears his words: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

Ironically, Thomas Jefferson died on July 4, 1826, the same day as John Adams—on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Jefferson's beautiful house, which he designed himself, has become one of the most famous landmarks in America. It is called ______________________________.

2. His architectural talents were widely known. One of his most satisfying designs was the University of ____________________, a beautiful campus which today honors his name with a bronze statue.

3. How much did Jefferson commit the United States to pay for the land called Louisiana?
____

4. Jefferson's wife ____________________ died long before he ever rose to the presidency.

5. Because he never remarried, he delegated most of the duties of First Lady to the wife of his Secretary of State ______________________________

6. Among the accomplishments that distinguished Thomas Jefferson was his tenure as Minister to France, which he accepted in 1785 succeeding ____________________.

7. Who was Vice President during Jefferson's second term of office? ____________________

8. While Jefferson negotiated the eventual deal for all of Louisiana, he had originally planned only to buy the city of ____________________.

9. Between Jefferson's first and second terms of office, the ____________________ Amendment to the Constitution was enacted, thus providing for sectors to vote separately for President and Vice President.

10. Who was the Indian who helped Lewis and Clark in this exploration of Louisiana? ________
____

11. The Republican Party of Thomas Jefferson was the forerunner of today's ____________
____________________ Party.

12. Jefferson's Secretary of State ______________________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Look at an historical map of the early 1800's period. Define the boundaries of Louisiana.

____

____

____

2. Thomas Jefferson believed that farmers were "the chosen people of God." In fact, one of his basic arguments with Alexander Hamilton concerned Hamilton's desire to make America an industrial nation—"Let each American buy his own land, stand on his own two feet—be independent." What do you think Jefferson would think about his own philosophy today?

____

____

3. Jefferson commissioned Captain Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to head a party of forty-three men to explore the newly purchased land called Louisiana. What did they find?

____

____

____

4. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, which was enacted while Jefferson was in office, became necessary because of the manner in which the original Constitution had provided for the election of its President and Vice President. Research the history behind this change and tell why it became necessary.

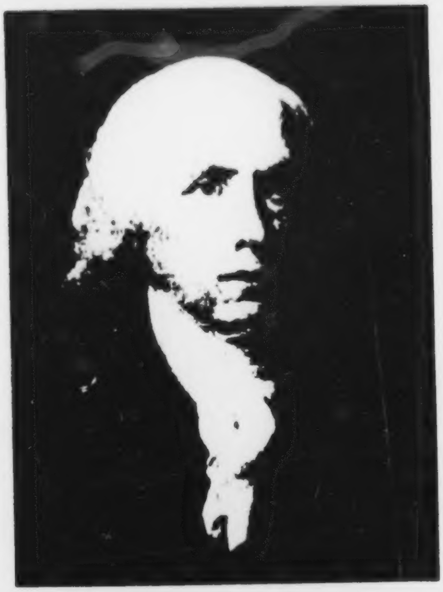
____

____

____

JAMES MADISON

[1809-1817]



Perhaps James Madison's greatest contribution to his country was not his two terms as its President, but his work on the U.S. Constitution. His precisely accurate notes over the four months of the Constitutional Convention earned him the distinction of being referred to as the Father of the Constitution. He also wrote a series of essays with John Jay and Alexander Hamilton which were considered influential in getting the Constitution ratified.

Madison was born in 1751 in Orange County, Virginia, just a few miles from Jefferson's home. His education included a study of law at Princeton University. His younger days were spent in the Virginia state government. In 1794 he married Dolley Payne Todd, whom he had courted about in the high society of Philadelphia for some time. Although Madison was considered a confirmed bachelor at the age of 43, his love and affection for Dolley brought him soon to the marriage altar. Society could not have been happier at the union of the two as Dolley had a reputation for unparalleled hospitality.

James Madison was serving in the House of Representatives when he received the call from Thomas Jefferson asking him to serve as the Secretary of State. Although inexperienced in matters of diplomacy, his quiet yet realistic manner of delivery made him a forceful figure to be reckoned with.

In the presidential election of 1808, Madison was chosen amidst a controversy over the Embargo Act of 1807, which had been designed to keep the United States out of the war between France and Britain. Both countries were seizing American merchant ships on the high seas to both accommodate their own desires and keep the naval nation from buying the foodstuff it needed. The act proved to be most unpopular among American merchants who needed foreign trade to survive.

The eventual War of 1812, which occurred during his administration, is blamed by many on Madison, whom they considered a weak President. The United States was totally unprepared to fight Britain, and the early stages of the war made it appear the Americans would soundly lose. However, an attack on Baltimore saw the American forces rally and stave off the British, and from that point on began winning battles on both land and sea. Even though the war was poorly fought, the fact that the infant United States had won brought on a wave of nationalism that made James Madison duly proud when he stepped down after two terms in office.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The Orange County, Virginia, estate of James Madison ______________________

2. The word used to describe the tactic of the British Navy when it would attack an American merchant ship, steal the cargo and force the crew into the service of the British Navy______________________

3. The two Vice Presidents who served under James Madison ______________________ and ______________________

4. The name of the American naval hero who won the famous battle of Lake Erie during the War of 1812______________________

5. The book in which Madison's essays advocating ratification of the Constitution were published______________________

6. When James Madison became President, his wife Dolley had already become familiar with the role of First Lady as she had served as the official hostess in the White House for what other President?______________________

7. Those in Congress who insisted that the United States declare war on Britain were called ______________________.

8. James Madison was a member of this political party. ______________________

9. A feature of Madison which made those who saw him remember him well was his height, as he stood only __________ tall and weighed less than 100 pounds.

10. The Frenchman who stirred up trouble between the United States and Britain by proclaiming France's recognition of U.S. neutrality ______________________

11. What American victory marked the end of the War of 1812? ______________________

12. The city where the peace treaty was signed ending the War of 1812 ______________________

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Madison, referred to historically as the Father of the Constitution, proposed the basic plan of government. He suggested that we have a republic in which the people would elect those who would run the government. There would also be three branches, each which would have powers over the other two. What were these three branches and what were the basic duties of each?

2. It was one thing for the delegates to agree on a basic form of government, yet quite another to work out all the details. There was a basic disagreement over how many votes each state should have. The more populous states favored a vote based on the number of people a state had, while the smaller states wanted equal representation. Find out the names of these two proposals and the eventual plan that was agreed upon.

3. Why would the War of 1812 never have been fought today?

4. When the British set fire to the White House, they sailed on to Baltimore, where they attacked Ft. McHenry. A young Maryland lawyer was there and witnessed twenty-five hours of vicious attacks by the British. But Ft. McHenry did not fall and the British gave up and sailed out of Chesapeake Bay. The heroics so inspired the lawyer that he wrote a poem later set to music. Find out the name of the lawyer and the name of his poem.

JAMES MONROE

[1817-1825]

James Monroe's two terms in office marked the end of the Republican dynasty from Virginia, which had also included two terms of Jefferson and the two terms of James Madison. The fifth President of the United States was born in 1758 in Westmoreland County, Virginia, the son of a Virginia planter. He interrupted his study of law at the College of William and Mary to serve in the American Revolution. He returned later to his studies and became a close associate of Thomas Jefferson that would mold his Republican political philosophy which would carry over into his years in the Virginia Assembly, the Congress of the Confederation, his service in the Virginia Convention to ratify the Constitution, the United States Senate and finally, the presidency. Those principles of Jefferson's Republican Party became the very roots of the modern-day Democratic Party.

He served as Minister to France from 1794-1796, but was recalled because he could not convince the French that the Jay Treaty being negotiated with the Britains did not discriminate against France. Under his administration, the northwest boundary between the U.S. and British North America became firmly established. One of the real issues of the day was whether or not slavery should be allowed in the newly emerging states west of the Appalachians. Monroe's sympathies were with the South in favor of slavery, but he did sign the Missouri Compromise, which at least had the effect of postponing the eventual outright conflict over the issue. Perhaps his strongest contribution to the nation during his presidency was his foreign affairs policy which became known as the Monroe Doctrine. Even though the statement was largely the work of John Quincy Adams, Monroe made the official announcement that the United States would not allow for European intervention in America. The concern was primarily to protect newly established republics in South America that had been under Spanish control. Monroe warned that any attempt by European nations to colonize or control any of the republics in the Americas would be considered an unfriendly act of agreement against the United States.

Even though there were some problems along the way, the eight years of James Monroe are generally regarded as an "Era of Good Feeling" as they were characterized by little political animosity and territorial expansion.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Monroe's home in Westmoreland County, Virginia, was known as ____________ ____________.

2. Among his many achievements, he helped to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase from ____________.

3. Perhaps the single individual who had the greatest influence over the life of James Monroe, including the designing of his home, was ____________.

4. A popular steppingstone during this era seemed to be to serve as Secretary of State. So it was with Monroe who served under James Madison and so it was with ____________, who served under James Monroe.

5. The Vice President who served under James Monroe during both of his terms in office was ____________.

6. James Monroe's First Lady was named ____________.

7. Prior to the Monroe administration, the White House had been called ____________.

8. The Missouri Compromise prohibited slavery in the expanding territories north of this line. ____________

9. What American general attacked Indians in Spanish Florida during the Monroe administration? ____________

10. In 1819 the United States bought Florida from Spain for a sum of ____________.

11. What European country would most have supported the U.S. position in the Monroe Doctrine? ____________

12. Who actually wrote most of the Monroe Doctrine? ____________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. By proclaiming the Monroe Doctrine, what did Monroe imply about the position of the United States concerning the rest of America?

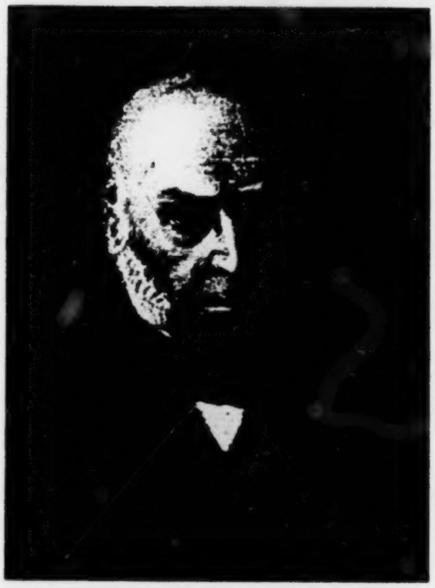
2. Review the Compromise of 1820 (Missouri Compromise). Why was the admission of Maine and Missouri into the Union as well as the line 36° 30′ so important to both the North and the South.

3. The administration of James Monroe (1817-1825) was often referred to as the "Era of Good Feeling." What were some of the reasons for this general positive attitude among people in the United States?

4. The acquisition of Florida is often called the Florida Purchase. Look into the events surrounding this acquisition and tell why the term *purchase* is somewhat erroneous.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

(1825-1829)



John Quincy Adams was the only President who was the son of a President. His father, John Adams, had been the second President of the United States. In many ways his long career serving his country (from the age of 14 until he was nearly 80) was just as distinguished as his famous father's had been.

Born in 1767 in Braintree, Massachusetts, he was the eldest son of John and Abigail Adams. He received formal education from Harvard College, where he studied law. After graduation, he set up a private practice in Boston. His long years of public service included all of the following: at the age of 26 he was appointed by Washington as Minister to The Netherlands; three years later his father appointed him as Minister to Prussia; in 1803 he was elected as a U.S. Senator; in 1809 James Madison appointed him Minister to Russia, where he distinguished himself with arranging several trade agreements; in 1814 he helped to draw up the Treaty of Ghent; he served as Secretary of State under the administration of James Monroe, in which he was largely responsible for the Monroe Doctrine and the U.S. purchase of Florida; he served as President from 1825-1829; and after his striving defeat in the election of 1828 to his former friend Andrew Jackson, he retired to his home in Massachusetts, to live out his life in peace. But his country called one more time to serve in the House of Representatives, where he served from 1831 until his collapse on the floor of the House Chamber in 1848. John Quincy Adams died two days later.

It was his seventeen years of service in the House of Representatives that perhaps distinguished him more than his four years as President of the United States. He was a vigorous opponent of slavery and also much opposed to the Mexican War. One of his most notable victories during his term in the House was his fight against the Gag Rules, which had the effect of tabling all antislavery petitions. After a vigorous campaign against the rules, it was repeated in 1844, largely because of his efforts.

Much has been written about his wife, Louisa, whom he married in 1797. Louisa Catherine Johnson was the daughter of an Englishwoman and a Maryland importer serving in London as an American consul. It was there in London she met John Quincy. After their marriage, they spent several years together in Europe before coming to the United States in 1817. Upon their return to the U.S., she was a much sought-after hostess among Washington, D.C.'s high society. She always made her guests feel welcome and her attempts to divorce politics from social events made even John Quincy's political enemies feel comfortable in her company.

Name __________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. John Quincy Adams' first official appointment was Minister to The Netherlands, where the seat of government is called __________________________.
2. John Quincy served in various capacities under no fewer than four Presidents, the last of whom appointed him Secretary of State. His service in this capacity was under the administration of __________________________.
3. Adams' early years in politics aligned him with the ________________ Party, a party he would later abandon.
4. Down through his years as President and the following seventeen years of service in the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams earned the nickname of ____________.
5. In the election of 1824, Adams was elected by the House of Representatives, even though he had fewer electoral votes than __________________________.
6. His election as President by the House of Representatives was brought about largely because of a third candidate, who threw in his support of Adams. Who was that candidate? ________________
7. Who defeated John Quincy Adams in the election of 1828? ________________
8. Northerners who were violently opposed to slavery were called ________________.
9. The names of John Quincy and Lousia Adams' three sons ________________, ____________ and ____________
10. The Treaty of Ghent, which ended the War of 1812, was signed on ________________ ________, 1814.
11. John Quincy Adams' terms as President of the United States was associated with what political party? ________________
12. The Vice President of John Quincy Adams' administration also had been Secretary of War under James Monroe. __________________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. The Treaty of Ghent, of which John Quincy Adams was chief commissioner, brought an end to the War of 1812. Read about the terms of the treaty and briefly discuss its overall net effect.

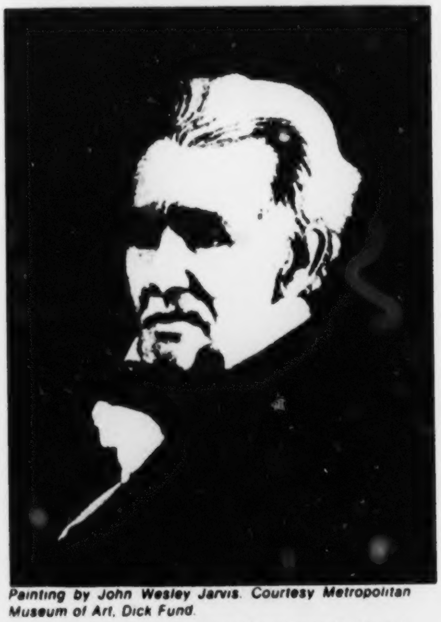
2. The election of 1824 was thrown into the House of Representatives because no single candidate had a majority of electoral votes. That election was won by John Quincy Adams, who won over Andrew Jackson. Why did Jackson call the election a "corrupt bargain" and organize a campaign designed to defeat Adams in the election of 1828?

3. The election of 1824 marked the death of the caucus system for nominating presidential candidates. Research the history of that election and find out why there were so many candidates for President (4) and what replaced the caucus system.

4. What do you think John Quincy Adams' reply would have been to those who considered his serving in the House of Representatives after being President of the United States demeaning?

ANDREW JACKSON

(1829-1837)



Painting by John Wesley Jarvis. Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art, Dick Fund.

Andrew Jackson, the nation's seventh President, proved to be an overwhelming favorite among the people in the election of 1828. He had actually won more electors than John Quincy Adams in the election of 1824, but because he did not have a clear cut majority in the Electoral College, the choice of who would become President (according to Constitutional law) rested with the House of Representatives. There, a strong third candidate, Henry Clay, threw his support to John Quincy Adams and Adams was elected. When Adams named Clay his Secretary of State, Jackson was enraged at the "corrupt bargain" and directed his energies to forming a new party, the Jacksonian Democrats, which became the present-day Democratic Party. He was truly the choice of the people as he won more than three times as many votes as he had received in 1824.

Jackson was born in 1767 in what is now South Carolina, the son of an Irish immigrant. His father died before he was born and his mother died when he was 14. He taught himself to read and write and he studied law, becoming one of Tennessee's outstanding young lawyers. He epitomized the ideal frontiersman—tough, honest, always willing to fight and brawl, and he was afraid of nothing. His courage in fighting Indians won him a commission as major general in the United States Army. He was the victorious general in the final triumph at New Orleans that ended the War of 1812. He also chased the Seminole Indians back into Spanish Florida and attacked Spanish forts there. He later became Governor of the Territory of Florida when Spain was forced to sell it to the United States.

In 1791, he married Rachel Donelson Robards, a divorcee who became the subject of a widespread Washington scandal when her husband was elected President. Through a dispute over technicalities involving her divorce to Captain Lewis Robards, it was learned that she was not officially divorced when she married Jackson. Shamed and saddened by the gossip, she declared she would "rather be a doorkeeper in the house of God than to live in that palace (White House)." She prophetically had predicted her future as she collapsed and died of a heart attack while in Nashville being fitted for her inaugural gown. Jackson was extremely bitter over his wife's death.

As President, Jackson proved to be popular with the people, even though he had his problems with Congress, especially those of the emerging Whig Party, who were constantly criticizing Jackson's "abuse of power." He was also responsible for the forced removal of Indians to trusts of worthless land west of the Mississippi as well as constantly carrying the flag of nationalism when it came into conflict with states' rights.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Andrew Jackson's nickname ______________________________
2. Jackson's magnificent home was called the ______________________________.
3. Jackson's personal advisors assembled in a specific room informally in the White House for their meetings and became known as the ______________________________ by his political enemies who implied they were a group of misfits who spent their time drinking and munching food.
4. Andrew Jackson forced his Vice President ______________________________ to resign over a disputed tariff involving states' rights.
5. Jackson's Secretary of State ____________________ later became his Vice President and eventually rose to the presidency.
6. The famous quote, "To the victor belong the spoils," referred to Jackson's practice of firing government workers and replacing them with people who had helped him get elected. These were the words of Senator ______________________________.
7. When Andrew Jackson became President in 1829, the nation was in the midst of a tariff disagreement designed to protect northern industry from Great Britain's better prices. The most outrageous of those tariffs, passed in 1828, became known as the "Tariff of ____________________."
8. John Calhoun led a group of Southerns who felt a state had the right to leave the Union if they were being unfairly treated. The issue was debated hotly in Congress. The main spokesman from the North was ______________________________.
9. The withdrawal of a state from the Union is called ______________________________.
10. To save the Union and prevent bloodshed, the "Great Compromiser," ______________, stepped forward and proposed a tariff that both North and South accepted.
11. Andrew Jackson's favorite city ______________________________
12. The first attempt at assassinating a President was made on Andrew Jackson in 1835 in the city of ______________________________.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Andrew Jackson was accused by his opponents of participating in the "spoils system" by rewarding those who helped him get elected with government jobs. Jackson openly admitted this, but had firmly defended the practice. What was his defense?

____

____

____

____

2. One of the stains against the administration of Andrew Jackson, the People's President, was the Trail of Tears. Describe this disgraceful event and the reasons why it happened.

____

____

____

____

3. What caused the breakup of the Democratic-Republican Party founded by Thomas Jefferson?

____

____

____

____

4. How did Henry Clay save the Union with his compromise tariff?

____

____

____

____

MARTIN VAN BUREN

(1837-1841)

Painted by Eliphalet Fraser Andrews after a painting by G.P.A. Healy. Courtesy U.S. Department of State.

While it was largely through the efforts of Andrew Jackson that Martin Van Buren was elected the nation's eighth President, Van Buren also paid a heavy price by inheriting many of the problems created by Jacksonian Democracy. Perhaps his greatest burden to bear was the nation's first great depression. The Panic of 1837 brought misery and financial ruin to millions of Americans. Andrew Jackson's private war againt the Second Bank of America had in part caused the panic that led to the depression. But Van Buren remained loyal to Jacksonian Principles, even when it meant his defeat for re-election by the Whigs and William Henry Harrison in 1840.

He was born in 1782, the son of a farmer and tavern keeper in Kinderhook, New York. At the age of 14 he became a law clerk under Frances Sylvester, a local attorney. He soon became well-known as a young man with a great deal of potential as an attorney. Van Buren became the influential leader of a New York political organization called the Albany Regency, which had a reputation for dispensing government offices in a manner calculated to win votes, including his own election to the United States Senate in 1821. He soon emerged as Jackson's main man in the North, and Jackson rewarded him justly by naming him Secretary of State. Because many of Jackson's cabinet had been the hand-picked choices of Vice President John C. Calhoun, it soon became apparent to Andrew Jackson that Van Buren was the one whom he could trust. Jackson soon cleared out his original cabinet and appointed people who would remain loyal to him. He rewarded Van Buren by appointing him Minister to Great Britain. His appointment failed to achieve the necessary approval from the U.S. Senate with John Calhoun casting the deciding vote. The issue so enraged Jackson that he made Van Buren his choice for Vice President in the election of 1832. This was the political arena Van Buren needed for the proper exposure that would lead to his election as President in 1836. He never forgot Jackson's support and remained loyal to the principles of Jacksonian Democracy even in defeat.

As President, Van Buren developed a flair for high style and good taste, and his exquisite dress and mannerisms led his political enemies (Whigs) to refer to him in such disparaging terms as "The Little Magician" and "The Fox of Kinderhook."

Little is written about his beloved wife, Hannah, whom he married at an early age (1807). The couple had four sons, but Hannah died and left Van Buren a widower eighteen years before he entered the White House.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The slang term "O.K." meaning that "everything is all right" dates back to Martin Van Buren's unsuccessful campaign for the presidency in 1840. To what words do the letters refer? ____________________

2. Van Buren's country estate, which he hoped would reach the stature of Jefferson's Monticello, was called ____________________.

3. What was so unusual about the election of Richard M. Johnson as Vice President under Van Buren? ____________________

4. Although Van Buren was much saddened by the death of his wife Hannah, he became very close to all of his ________ (number) sons as a result.

5. The wife of his eldest son Abraham, who was a relative of Dolley Madison, became the official hostess of the White House during Van Buren's four years there. ____________

6. Martin Van Buren's birthright proudly proclaimed something none of the seven earlier Presidents could claim. ____________________

7. What was unusual about Martin Van Buren's choice of running mate in the election of 1840? ____________________

8. Unsuccessful as the Democratic candidate of 1840, Van Buren ran again for President in 1848, this time a candidate of the ____________________ Party.

9. In the election of 1840, Van Buren lost the electoral vote to ____________________ 234 to 60, but he was surprisingly close in the popular vote of the people.

10. Van Buren was the leader of a group of politicians who controlled the political patronage of New York state called the ____________________.

11. Although he didn't get much credit for it, Martin Van Buren tactfully (and peacefully) settled a boundary dispute between New Brunswick, Canada, and ____________ in the United States.

12. Because of his small stature (5' 6"), the dapper Martin Van Buren was referred to as ____________________ by those who knew him well.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why did Jackson's ruthless destruction of the Second Bank of America help to cause the Panic of 1837?

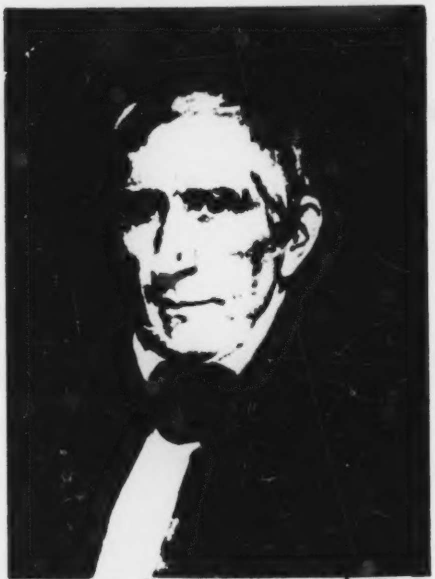
2. Why did Van Buren refuse to give federal aid to the people during the Panic of 1837?

3. Why do you think Van Buren continued the policies and philosophy of Andrew Jackson, even in the face of such unpopularity that he was often blamed for things that were not his fault, but Jackson's?

4. There was a time when Van Buren was presiding over the U.S. Senate (as Vice President of the United States) that he carried loaded pistols. Why?

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

(1841)



Photograph by Southwork and Hawes. Courtesy Metropolitan Museum of Art, Stokes-Hawes Collection.

William Henry Harrison, our nation's ninth President, served the shortest term in office of any American President. He caught a bad cold on the day he was inaugurated and died thirty days later of complications related to the cold. His background to the presidency was based on his military experience in fighting Indians, which he did quite well. And as it is with many war heroes down through history, the people elevate them to lofty positions in government. Such was the case with Harrison, who was cast in a role similar to that of Andrew Jackson.

He was also "ready" for the presidency at precisely the right time for the Whig Party, which desperately wanted to place a man in the White House. He had been in and out of politics most of his life and thus had national exposure. He also had run surprisingly well against Martin Van Buren in the election of 1836. In short, he had history on his side and he won the election of 1840 with ease in the Electoral College, though his margin of victory in the popular vote of the people was less than 150,000.

Harrison was born in 1773, the youngest of seven children of a prominent Virginia planter. His father, Benjamin, had served in both Continental Congresses and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Much of his early education was at home, but he did study for a time at Hampden-Sydney College. He later studied medicine but dropped out to join the Army. His success in fighting Indians along the Western frontier earned him the rank of captain, and he was given command of Ft. Washington in Ohio. He later became Governor of the Indiana Territory. Perhaps his most famous military encounter was the Battle of Tippecanoe. Even though the action could not be called a major victory since Harrison lost many men and the eventual victory did little to stop Indian attacks, the catchy campaign slogan "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" helped a great deal in bringing him and his Vice President John Tyler into the White House. Although his term in office was 12½ hours short of thirty-one days, Harrison had some very definite plans about what he wanted to accomplish. His main goal was to be obedient to the will of the people as expressed through their Congressmen. Whigs were confident that they could influence him into their policies. They never got the chance as the Whig Party's ideals died along with William Henry Harrison. His widow Anna blamed "the unhealthy living conditions" in the White House as the cause for his "senseless death."

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Harrison served under this famous general at the Battle of Fallen Timbers. ____________ ____

2. The Shawnee Indian chieftain, who along with his brother rallied the Indians against Harrison and his men ______________________________

3. The Indian chief, called the Shawnee Prophet, Harrison eventually defeated at Tippecanoe though he lost many of his own men in the battle. What was his real name?____ ________________

4. William Henry Harrison's grandson ____________________ Harrison became the twenty-third President of the United States.

5. The name of the Virginia plantation where William Henry Harrison was born ________ ____

6. Harrison chose for Secretary of State ______________________________.

7. Harrison's Inaugural message, which was given on a raw day in March, caused him to catch a severe cold. It later turned into ______________________ and caused his untimely death.

8. Anna and William Henry Harrison had ________ children, most of whom were educated either at home or by private tutors.

9. Which American President appointed Harrison as U.S. Minister to Columbia?__________ ________________________

10. Because of his outspoken nature, the Columbian President, ______________________, didn't like him and asked that he be recalled.

11. William Henry Harrison married his wife Anna in 1795. Anna was the daughter of a New Jersey judge whose last name was ______________________________.

12. William Henry Harrison delivered the longest Inaugural Address on record. It lasted ____ ____________.

32

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why was "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" such a good campaign slogan for the Whig Party in the election of 1840?

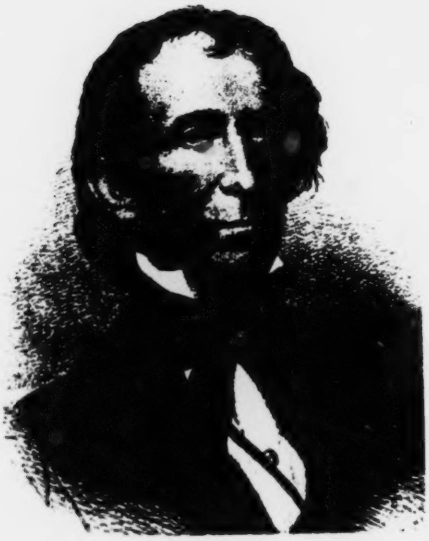
2. How did the Whig Party turn the Democratic slur of Harrison wanting nothing more in life than a "log cabin and hard cider" into a campaign plus in the election of 1840?

3. Although Harrison's short term in office did not allow for him to develop much of a reputation for foreign policy, he was faced with The *Caroline* Affair just one week after he took office. Research this touchy incident and describe how Harrison dealt with it.

4. The Battle of Tippecanoe was perhaps Harrison's most famous because of the spin-off campaign slogan, but his most important military victory was the Battle of the Thames. Why was this battle of such great importance?

JOHN TYLER

(1841-1845)



John Tyler became the first of America's Vice Presidents to become President because of the President's death. He succeeded William Henry Harrison who died one month after being inaugurated. Because he was Harrison's Vice President, he was expected to continue those policies and practices. But he regarded the position quite differently and chose to interpret the Constitution literally to "act as its President," even to the point of issuing an Inaugural Address. The Whig Party, which had put him and Harrison into office, differed from his southern states' rights position. He vetoed most bills passed on to him that were designed to carry out the politics of the Whig Party to the point where he was finally considered a man without a party. The final straw was his vote on a tariff, which brought on such wrath from Congress that impeachment charges were initiated against him. Even though the move failed by a vote of 127-83, the Whig Party was destroyed.

Among his achievements were the Pre-Emption Act, which allowed settlers in the West to claim 160 acres of land; the Webster-Ashburton Treaty, which settled a boundary dispute between the United States and Canada; and the annexation of Texas. Even though John Tyler was not highly regarded by his contemporaries as a President, many historians today characterize him as a man of courage and conviction who stood up for what he believed.

He was born in 1790 in Virginia, the son of a judge and prominent politician. He studied political science at William and Mary College and, after graduating, studied law under his father. He served in the Virginia House of Delegates before being elected to the House of Representatives where he advocated a strict interpretation of the Constitution. He was also elected Governor of Virginia and later to the United States Senate before being chosen by the Whigs as the Vice President running mate of William Henry Harrison. He was chosen because the Whigs thought he would draw votes from the South against Martin Van Buren.

John Tyler married Letitia Christian, a lady of substandard wealth in 1813. Together they raised eight children on their large estate with the help of several slaves. Letitia became ill and was partially paralyzed by a stroke and was confined to a wheelchair until her death, which occurred while Tyler was still in the White House. During his last years in office Tyler remarried, this time to Julia Gardiner, a high society beauty who was thirty years younger than the 54-year-old Tyler. The marriage precipitated more than its share of "Washington gossip"; however, Julia's charming manner, her complete devotion to her husband and her fashionable parties soon made her a favorite.

After Tyler left the White House, he and his wife retired to his estate, where they raised a second family.

34

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The leader of the Whig Party at the time John Tyler was nominated as its vice-presidential candidate ______________________________
2. As a famous trail to the West, this 2000-mile route became popular during Tyler's administration. ______________________________
3. The name given to John Tyler's beautiful Virginia estate ______________________________
4. Before becoming Governor of Virginia, John Tyler served as chancellor of this college. ______________________
5. The Pre-Emption Act, which permitted a settler in the West to claim 160 acres of land before it was offered for public sale, was better known to the people as the ______________ ______________________.
6. Under this legislation, (Pre-Emption Act), how much would a 160-acre farm cost a settler who built a house on it? ______________________________
7. Under Tyler's administration, Congress passed legislation that peacefully settled a boundary dispute between Canada and the United States. This legislation was known as the ______________________________.
8. Which former U.S. President headed the committee in the House of Representatives that tried to impeach John Tyler? ______________________________
9. Altogether John Tyler raised two families in his marriages to Letitia and Julia and fathered __________ children.
10. What was the name of the American frigate on which Julia Gardiner's father was killed when a gun exploded? ______________________________ (Also aboard were Tyler and Julia, later to be Tyler's second wife.)
11. John Tyler's Vice President ______________________________
12. Tyler's half of the flag-waving nationalistic Whig campaign slogan of 1840 ______________ ______________________

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why were John Tyler and the South so anxious to annex Texas when in effect it looked like there would be trouble with Mexico?

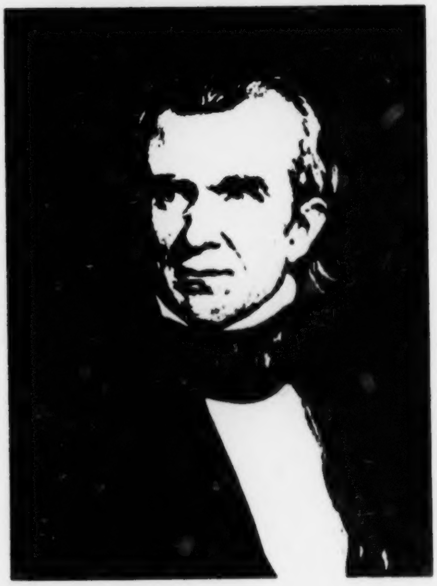
2. When John Tyler died in 1862, the government in Washington did not officially recognize his death. It was not until 1915 that Congress finally elected a monument to him in his final resting place in Richmond, Virginia. Why do you suppose there was such apathy on the part of Washington?

3. One of the accomplishments of the Tyler administration was the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. The chief negotiator for the U.S. was Daniel Webster, who had been given the assignment by William Henry Harrison. Webster stayed on as Secretary of State under Tyler to finish negotiations on this treaty. Find out the terms of this peaceful negotiated settlement.

4. What incident caused John Tyler, always a strong-willed person, to resign from the U.S. Senate?

JAMES POLK

[1845-1849]



James K. Polk, the eleventh President, took office in 1845 with four major goals, which he hoped to accomplish with his administration: first, he intended to reduce the tariff; second, he wanted to reestablish an independent treasury; third, he hoped to settle the Oregon boundary dispute with Great Britain; and last, he wanted the United States to acquire California. If the success of a President's administration is judged on whether or not he accomplishes his goals, James Polk should be remembered as one of our greatest of Presidents, as he fulfilled all four of his goals. Historians have also recognized him as one of America's greatest "expansionist" Presidents. During his years as President, the United States acquired most of the land forming nine of our states as well as Texas becoming a state in the Union. It was by this very goal of acquisition that he was nominated in the first place.

Although he had served as Speaker of the House, he was not known very well nationally, and the Democratic Party was desperately looking for a candidate to defeat the rival Whig Party. The leading candidate for the Democratic nomination was former President Martin Van Buren, but he opposed annexing Texas for fear of war with Mexico. His chief rival, Lewis Cass, also failed to get the necessary 2/3 vote required on the first eight ballots. Because of his strong pro-annexing of Texas position, Polk's name was suggested as a compromise. On the ninth ballot he was chosen as the Party's "dark horse" candidate. The Whigs nominated Henry Clay, who had unsuccessfully run for President twice before. Polk won by about 40,000.

Born in 1795 near Pineville, North Carolina, he was the son of Irish immigrants. When he was still in his youth, his family moved to farmland in central Tennessee. He graduated at the top of his class from the University of North Carolina in 1818. He then returned to Tennessee and worked in the law office of Felix Grundy, a prominent Tennessee attorney and politician. It was Grundy who introduced Polk to the great Andrew Jackson. A mutual admiration developed between the two, and Polk was often referred to in his younger political days as "Young Hickory."

Polk married Sarah Childress, the daughter of a wealthy country merchant, in 1924. She supported his political aspirations to the fullest and served as his official secretary when he became President. Both she and James held true to their strict moral values and banned all dancing, card-playing and drinking in the White House. They did hold receptions twice monthly, but there were no refreshments of any kind. This austere program, however, was accepted by the people as the nation was at war with Mexico at the time.

When Polk's term ended and his goals were achieved, he refused to seek re-election—true to his earlier statement when elected that he would not seek the office a second time. He died in 1849.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Polk's campaign slogan during the election of 1844 ______________________________
2. When a candidate for the presidency wins the nomination when he is not expected to win, he is referred to as a ____________________ candidate.
3. When Polk was chosen as the Democratic candidate, the delegates chose __________ as his running mate, a man who declined the nomination because of his loyalty to Martin Van Buren.
4. The Whig campaign slogan during the election of 1844 was ______________________.
5. James Polk's estate in Nashville, Tennessee, was referred to as __________________.
6. Polk's wife Sarah was brought up in a strict religious environment and both attended the ____________________________ Church regularly.
7. One of Polk's objectives, to lower the import tariff, was accomplished through legislation called the ____.
8. James K. Polk's Vice President ____
9. The eventual agreed-upon parallel that divided the United States from British Canada ____
10. The event that happened in 1848 that enticed 100,000 people to head for California in 1849____
11. The man most responsible for James K. Polk winning the presidency ______________
12. By the terms of the treaty that ended the war with Mexico, the United States paid Mexico __________________ for California and New Mexico.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What was the meaning of the Democratic campaign slogan "54-40 or Fight"?

2. Another popular term of the day was "manifest destiny." What was the meaning of this nationalistic philosophy?

3. Why was James K. Polk considered one of America's most successful Presidents?

4. Why did Polk refuse to run for re-election?

ZACHARY TAYLOR

(1849-1850)

Zachary Taylor, the twelfth President of the United States, served his country better as a soldier than he did as one of its Presidents. In fact, though he was lacking in military strategy and tactics, he was a great leader and he never lost a battle. His ability as a leader during the war with Mexico made his name a household word. The Whig Party knew he would win the presidency, but Taylor was reluctant to enter because of his prior lack of knowledge and interest in politics. In fact, he had never held a public office nor even voted. His military record would appeal to the North, and the fact that he owned a hundred slaves appealed to the South. So he did finally accept the nomination, he did win the election, and *was* a conscientious President if nothing else. He relied heavily on the advice of others. But when it came down to an important decision, Taylor made that decision.

Although Taylor owned slaves himself, he did not oppose the admission of California and New Mexico as free states. When states in the South demanded that he retract this policy and threatened secession, Taylor responded that he himself would lead the Army against them if they should try. Taylor never lived to see the drama and tragedy of the Civil War unfold as he died a few months later, and the presidency went to Millard Fillmore, his Vice President.

Taylor was born near Barboursville, Virginia, in 1784, the son of a Virginia planter. After his father Richard's service in the American Revolution, he was rewarded with six thousand acres of land near Louisville, Kentucky. Zachary thus grew up on the Kentucky frontier without the benefit of much formal education except those practical lessons learned from his father. He served in the Army that fought Indians during much of his early career, moving up through the ranks as reward for his courage and ability as a leader. One of Taylor's strangest habits was his dressing for battle in total comfort. It is said that he never wore a uniform, but no man was ever more calm in the face of danger than Zachary Taylor.

In 1810 he married Margaret Mackall Smith. She had followed Taylor's military career faithfully from outpost to outpost, but she prayed nightly that he would not win the presidency as she felt the presidency to be a cruel reward for his heroics in battle. Her seclusion in Washington caused widespread rumors that she was "uncouth" and "poor white," though she in fact was the daughter of gentry. Her fears that the presidency would shorten her husband's life were fully realized when he died sixteen months after taking office. He was buried in a national cemetery bearing his name near Louisville, Kentucky.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Zachary Taylor's political opponent from the Democratic Party in the election of 1848 ______________________

2. When Taylor was inaugurated, he chose a Monday, March 5, 1849, rather than March 4, which was the date the Constitution designated as Inauguration Day. Historians point out that the acting President on that single date was ______________________.

3. A former President who ran unsuccessfully against Taylor in the election of 1848 on the Free Soil ticket was ______________________.

4. Zachary Taylor's nickname was ______________________.

5. Taylor's chief rival in the U.S. Army during the war of Mexico was ______________________.

6. On February 22-23, 1847, Zachary Taylor's army of 5000 won a stimulating victory over the 16,000-troop force of General ______________________ at the Battle of Buena Vista.

7. Zachary Taylor's Vice President, who became President when Taylor died in office, was ______________________.

8. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty dealt with neutrality rights in building a canal across ______________________.

9. This cabinet position, created to handle the nation's resources and preserve its scenic and historic landmarks, was created during the Taylor administration. ______________________

10. The river between Texas and Mexico defended by Zachary Taylor during the war with Mexico ______________________

11. Zachary Taylor and his wife Margaret had ________ children, two of whom died of malaria as infants.

12. This President, for purely political reasons, sent General Winfield Scott, rather than Zachary Taylor, to Mexico City for the final victory in the war with Mexico. ______________________.

Name ____________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why was Zachary Taylor an excellent choice, from a political viewpoint, for the Whig Party's 1848 presidential candidate?

2. How might the life of Zachary Taylor have been different if his father Richard had not been given the huge tract of land in Kentucky as reward for his service in the American Revolution?

3. Why do you think war heroes often become Presidents?

4. Why was Margaret Taylor so against her husband running for President?

42

MILLARD FILLMORE

(1850-1853)

Courtesy Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society.

Millard Fillmore, our thirteenth President, acceded to the presidency because of the sudden death of Zachary Taylor. His tenure in office was wracked with the sectionalism that continued to exist between the North and the South over the issues of slavery, money, power in Congress, tariffs, and expansion. Perhaps his most important action during the thirty-two months he served was the signing of the Missouri Compromise. Collectively, the five separate bills that made up the agreement had the effect of delaying the eventual Civil War by ten years. It was also during Fillmore's administration that trade was opened between the United States and Japan, largely through the efforts of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Because he tried to please both northerners and southerners, his own Whig Party deplored his moderations and chose another candidate for the election of 1852.

Fillmore was born in a log cabin in Loche, New York, in 1800, the son of Nathaniel and Phoebe Fillmore, who farmed a modest plot of heavily timbered land. His early education consisted of sporadic attendance at one-room schools. One of his teachers, Abigail Powers, was only two years older than Millard and the two eventually fell in love. This schoolbook courtship lasted eight years before they married in 1826. During that time Millard studied law and taught school part-time to finance his study of the law.

His political career began when he was chosen to the New York House of Representatives in 1828. In 1832 he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives where he served from 1833-1835 and from 1837-1843. He ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York in 1844. He then became the first chancellor of the University of Buffalo.

In 1848 the Whigs chose him as the running mate of General Zachary Taylor. The watchword during his administration as President seemed to be moderation and compromise. Millard Fillmore ran once again for President in 1856, but the Whig Party was powerless at this point; he ran a distant third. He returned to Buffalo, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His wife Abigail had died shortly after he left office. Millard Fillmore married a widow, Mrs. Caroline Carmichael McIntosh in 1858, and he died on March 8, 1874.

43

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. In 1856 Millard Fillmore was nominated for President by both the Whig and ____________ ________ Parties.

2. Millard Fillmore's political career began in New York state with help from an Albany publisher named ____________________________.

3. At the age of 14, Millard Fillmore became an apprentice to a ____________________.

4. The first book Millard Fillmore ever owned was a____________________________.

5. Abigail Fillmore died shortly after her husband left office. Her death was attributed to ________________________.

6. The chief "engineer" of the Compromise of 1850 was ____________________.

7. The legislation which would have provided for all the land acquired from Mexico as a result of the Mexican War to be closed to slavery was called the ________________.

8. That part of the Compromise of 1850 that angered northerners to the point they abandoned Fillmore and brought an end to his political career__________________________

9. Under the Compromise of 1850, ______________________________ was admitted as a state.

10. Abigail Fillmore's love of books carried on into the White House as she established the first White House ____________________.

11. Millard Fillmore once refused an honorary degree from ______________ University, because he said "he'd done nothing to earn it."

12. Because of her failing health, many official tasks of First Lady Abigail Fillmore were taken over by ____.

Name ____________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. It was said by many that Millard Fillmore, the Vice President, looked a lot more like a President than the President himself—Zachary Taylor. Why would people say this?

2. The Compromise of 1850 contained these five separate acts of legislation. This bundle of compromises designed to stave off possible armed conflict between the North and South contained the following:

3. The fugitive slave law so angered the North that it responded with the underground railroad. Look in another source and explain how the railroad worked.

4. Why was Millard Fillmore denied the Whig nomination for President in 1852?

FRANKLIN PIERCE

(1853-1857)

Franklin Pierce, the nation's youngest President at the time (age 48), had won the Democratic nomination after a stalemate had not allowed any of the four strongest candidates to win after thirty-four ballots. At that point, the name of Franklin Pierce was entered into the race, and he eventually won the nomination on the forty-ninth ballot, mainly because of his New England roots (to satisfy the North) and his support of the Compromise of 1850 (to appease the South and win its Democratic support). The election itself was much easier as his opponent Winfield Scott, the choice of the fading Whig Party, was outpolled in the Electoral College 254-42! Pierce entered the White House at a time of apparent calm with the sectionalism between the North and the South put to rest with the Compromise of 1850. The nation was experiencing prosperity with gold in California and new railroads extending the population farther west. But the politics of Pierce created a severe breakdown from within the Union itself and divided the North and South further yet. History has somewhat vindicated him, however, as it is doubtful that any man could have stopped the growing unrest.

Pierce was born in 1804 at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, the son of a brigadier general in the state militia, who also served two terms as Governor of New Hampshire. Education was important to the Pierce family, and Franklin was placed in a nearby academy at the age of eleven. He entered Bowdoin College in 1820, where he ranked third in his class upon graduation in 1824. He then studied law under several attorneys before opening his own office in 1827. After being elected twice to the New Hampshire House of Representatives, Pierce won a seat in the United States House of Representatives in 1833. Two terms later he was elected to the United States Senate at the young age of 33! His wife Jane's illness no doubt contributed much to her dislike of Washington, eventually causing the handsome Pierce to resign from the Senate. Pierce had been elected President, but two months before he took office, Pierce, his wife and their 11-year-old son were riding a train that was in a wreck, killing their son. Pierce thus entered the White House grief stricken over this incident. His wife Jane went into a state of deep depression and spent her early days as First Lady in total seclusion. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act signed by Pierce created such a violent realignment of loyalties as well as ill will between the North and South that his political career was for all practical purposes over. He failed to win the Democratic Party nomination. He returned to obscurity in New Hampshire and died in 1869.

46

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Pierce's Vice President, who died while in office, was ______________________.
2. Franklin Pierce tragically witnessed the death of his 11-year-old son ______________ just two months before he entered the White House.
3. The phrase Washington's "gossip society" coined for Jane Pierce because of her total seclusion during her early months as First Lady______________________
4. On which ballot during the 1852 Democratic Convention was the "dark horse" Franklin Pierce nominated as its candidate for President? ______________________
5. The most famous of Franklin Pierce's close friends at Bowdoin College was a man who would become his biographer years later. ______________________
6. The Know-Nothing Party, created out of opposition to immigrants being allowed in America, was also called the ______________________ Party.
7. The book that did more to arouse the abolitionist movement than any other ______________________
8. Jane Pierce was burdened for years with poor health—her condition was the incurable ______________________.
9. Land purchased during the Pierce administration along the Gila River was referred to as the______________________.
10. The violence that resulted from the Kansas-Nebraska Act, where both slaveholders and free men were in competition to inhabit the land, was called ______________________ Kansas.
11. The term coined by Stephen A. Douglas, which would allow the people who lived there to decide whether or not there would be slavery (Kansas-Nebraska Act), was ______________________.
12. The Kansas-Nebraska Act had the effect of repealing the ______________________ Act, which had established a north-south parallel boundary for extending slavery in the new territories.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. When Franklin Pierce took office as President of the United States, he found two major problems facing him.

2. When Franklin Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he sealed his own doom in politics with the North. Why were they so upset with this piece of legislation?

3. Explain the rather unusual circumstances in which Franklin Pierce was nominated as the 1852 Democratic candidate for President.

4. How did the Franklin Pierce administration do in foreign affairs?

JAMES BUCHANAN

(1857-1861)

James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, entered the White House at a time when the nation was destined toward a collision course with itself. Although he personally opposed slavery himself, he was determined to uphold the Constitution laws that protected slavery. He also felt that war could be avoided so long as he maintained a balance of presidential appointments between the North and South. In his Inaugural speech, he announced that the Supreme Court would soon decide the issue with the Dred Scott case. The result two days later did indeed delight the South when Dred Scott was declared a slave, but it obviously was unacceptable to northerners who dedicated themselves to reversing the decision. Buchanan again dodged the issue when he did not use force against the seven slave states who seceded, saying the Constitution appeared to have no legal means of preventing such actions. This inability to act and make forceful decisions, as well as his total alienation of the North for pushing Kansas to be entered as a slave state, caused his political downfall. Neither North nor South was interested in his being nominated by the Democratic Party in 1860. The feeling was mutual, as Buchanan had had enough of the pressures and retired to his home where he lived until his death.

He was born in 1791 in Stony Batter, Pennsylvania, the son of James Buchanan, Sr., an Irish immigrant who operated a country store. He attended Dickinson College, where he was expelled. He then turned his attitude around and returned to graduate with honors. He then studied law and set up a lucrative practice that resulted in his amassing a sizeable estate. His political career began in the Pennsylvania State Legislature. As with so many Presidents, his pathway moved on to the United States House of Representatives where he served for ten years. He then served as a diplomat to Russia, as Secretary of State, as well as a United States Senator. He attempted to win the presidential nomination in 1844, but withdrew his name before the convention met. In the election of 1852 he tried again, but lost the nomination to Franklin Pierce, who named him Minister to Great Britain. Because he had been in London during the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, he was less controversial than the other candidates. When he won the election, he immediately inherited the slavery issue which had been somewhat avoided during the campaign. On the matter of foreign affairs, he scored somewhat better marks because of his experience as a diplomat.

Buchanan was the only President who never married. He had fallen in love with the daughter of an iron manufacturer from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and the couple was engaged in 1819, but a disagreement sent her to stay with a sister where she mysteriously died. He remained a confirmed bachelor and conducted one White House social affair after another throughout his tenure as President. When he left the White House, he retired to his state of Pennsylvania where he died in 1868.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. James Buchanan's estate near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was called ______________.

2. Buchanan, though never married, was engaged to ____________________, who died while visiting with her sister—a death rumored to be suicide.

3. The Vice President who served in the James Buchanan administration was ____________ ____________________.

4. Who served as the official hostess in the White House during James Buchanan's stay there? ______________________________

5. The document of James Buchanan which encouraged the U.S. purchase of Cuba from Spain was called the ____.

6. In 1852 Buchanan ran for the Democratic presidential nomination, which he lost to ____ __________________, who won the presidency and appointed him Minister to Great Britain.

7. The third party candidate in the election of 1856 who captured enough popular votes of the people to keep Buchanan from winning a clear cut majority was ________________ __________________.

8. The Republican Party was strongly against slavery and emphasized their campaign position with their slogan "Freedom, Freemen and ________________________________" (their candidate).

9. Three new states were admitted to the Union during the Buchanan administration, one of which caused anger and hatred in the North. ______________________________

10. The Supreme Court case which determined that Congress had no right to deprive persons of their property rights of slaves ____

11. The abolitionist martyr who led the unsuccessful raid on Harpers Ferry and provided the inspiration for a famous Civil War ballad ____

12. Buchanan's political loyalties began with the Federalist but were changed by this man.

____

Name ____________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why did Americans condemn Buchanan's Ostend Manifesto?

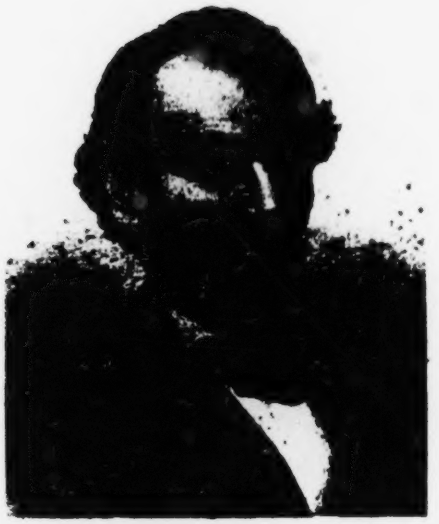
2. There were three parties contending for the presidency in 1856. What were the three parties involved, and what were their positions on slavery?

3. What was Supreme Court Chief Justice Roger Taney's justification for his ruling in the Dred Scott decision?

4. Why was James Buchanan not asked to serve as the Democratic candidate in 1860?

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(1861-1865)



Abraham Lincoln may have been the greatest President this country has ever known. His political skill in preserving the nation during a time of internal crisis is unparalleled. His speeches set forth in classic eloquent fashion the humanitarian ideals involved in true democracy. Perhaps his ability to set forth his beliefs into words with lasting impact could have been his greatest quality. His iron-willed determination that the Union would survive no doubt played a large role in its eventual success during those dark hours when it looked like the Union would fall. When the war was over and the South lay in ruins, Lincoln's position was clear: "With malice toward none; with charity for all. . . ." His benevolent plan for restoring the South to the Union proved very unpopular with the North who wanted punishment and revenge. Lincoln did not live to see his program through, as he fell victim to an assassin's bullet just five days after Lee had surrendered at Appomattox.

He was born in 1809 near Hodgenville, Kentucky, the son of a wandering farmer. When Lincoln was seven years old, his family moved to Indiana to a forested stake of 160 acres. There Abraham helped his father clear the land and build a log cabin. By the time Abe was eight, he began swinging his own ax and became so proficient as he grew up that he earned the famous nickname "the Railsplitter." His education consisted collectively of less that one year of formal education and that devoted strictly to "readin', writin', and cipherin'." His 6-foot, 4-inch lanky frame always seemed to find him work. In 1830 the Lincolns moved again, this time to Illinois to a farm near Decatur. He later settled in New Salem on his own and bought in partnership in a store that failed.

His political career began in 1834 with his election to the state House of Representatives. While in the legislature he began studying law. Admitted to the bar in 1836, Lincoln soon developed a reputation as a very successful prairie lawyer.

In 1842 Abraham married Mary Todd, a delightful lady from Lexington, Kentucky, who was living with her sister in Springfield when she met Lincoln. The couple had four boys, but only one lived to adulthood. Mary was very ambitious about Abe's political aspirations. Her husband was elected to Congress in 1846, but was defeated for his second term. He won national recognition when, in 1858, he had joined the Republican Party and ran for the U.S. Senate against Stephen A. Douglas. The two engaged in a series of debates over the issues surrounding slavery. Lincoln lost that election but gained his sought-after national reputation, and two years later he defeated Douglas in the election for the presidency.

His strengths in office guided the Union through the Civil War, and he won another election for President much to his surprise in 1864. The bullet of John Wilkes Booth, a well-known actor who sympathized with the South, however, brought a tragic end to both his life and his plans for rebuilding the South.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The Charleston Harbor Fort where the shooting actually started in the Civil War ________ ______________

2. Abraham Lincoln's partner in the ill-fated general store in New Salem, Illinois __________ ____________________

3. The play Lincoln was viewing when assassinated by John Wilkes Booth ____________ ____

4. Lincoln waited to announce his Emancipation Proclamation until the North won a battle of significant importance. That battle was ______________________________________.

5. Lincoln's only son of four to live to maturity was named______________________________.

6. One of Lincoln's "trademarks" was his stovepipe hat. He affectionately referred to it as his __________________ because he carried important papers there.

7. The man Lincoln eventually placed in charge of the entire Union Army ______________ __________, a man who wore down the South for final victory

8. Lincoln married Mary Todd, but it was rumored that he had been in love with Ann Rutledge, who died. That rumor proved to be false as Lincoln in reality asked __________ ____________ to marry him, and she turned him down.

9. Although he encountered no actual fighting, Abraham enlisted and served ninety days in the ______________________________ War.

10. In which of the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates did Lincoln respond to Douglas' popular sovereignty stand with an argument of his own?__________________________ __________

11. Lincoln's Vice President during his first term of office did not become nearly as famous as Andrew Johnson. His name was ____.

12. Perhaps Lincoln's most famous speech was delivered at a battlefield in Pennsylvania. The speech, only about three minutes in length, is considered to be one of the most beautiful speeches ever written. ____

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why did Lincoln avoid the issue that slavery was the real cause of the Civil War, and why did he later change his mind?

2. What was Lincoln's four-point plan for the North winning the war—all of which had been realized when the war was over?

3. Abraham Lincoln's wife Mary Todd was considered a very strange woman and was disliked by many people in Washington, D.C. How do you explain her unpopularity?

4. Lincoln had a number of jobs before he finally landed the presidency. Trace his work record all the way back to his days of youth as a railsplitter, and list some of the jobs he held.

ANDREW JOHNSON

(1865-1869)

Andrew Johnson, who became President when Lincoln was assassinated, was the only U.S. President ever to be impeached. The fact that the U.S. Senate did not convict him of the charges and remove him from office (for lack of a single vote) no doubt saved the power of the presidency for generations to come. Johnson was merely trying to carry out the benevolent plan of reconstruction designed by Lincoln. However, the Radical Republicans who controlled Congress had other ideas, wanting to severely punish the South for their disloyalties in seceding from the Union. But Johnson lacked the political skills, the tact, and the humor Abraham Lincoln had. As a result, he was unpopular with the people and unable to get across his programs. But Johnson was an honest man, and he defended the Constitution faithfully and was the only President to be elected to the U.S. Senate after serving in the White House.

He was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1808, the son of a tavern handyman. His father died when he was very young, and his mother was a maid who sewed and washed clothes to support the family. Andrew became a tailor's apprentice when he was 13, but he ran away from his master and later opened his own shop in Greeneville, Tennessee. At the age of 18, he married Eliza McCardle, the 16-year-old daughter of a Scottish shoemaker. She was a teacher of sorts, and Eliza taught Andrew how to read and write in the back of their small shop, which also was their home. He became skilled in public speaking by participating in debates several times weekly at a nearby college. His political ideals were fashioned after another Tennessean who fought for the common man—Andrew Jackson.

He was first elected as an alderman in Greeneville, then mayor and on to the Tennessee State Legislature. Next was ten years in the U.S. House of Representatives. When it looked like he would not win another term, he ran for Governor of Tennessee, where he served two terms before being elected to the U.S. Senate. In 1860, Tennessee nominated him for the Democratic presidential nomination, but he withdrew his name because he supported John Breckinridge who won the nomination but lost the election to Lincoln. His support of the Union in the face of Tennessee's demanding secession caused Lincoln to appoint him military governor of Tennessee. His loyalty to the Union caused the National Union Party to nominate him for Vice President during Lincoln's second term.

The job he inherited of restoring the South to the Union was difficult, if not impossible, but Johnson was determined to succeed. Congress, however, felt otherwise. At his trial in the U.S. Senate, it became obviously clear the charges were trivial and there was no solid case against him. But the vote nevertheless came down to a single dramatic "acquittal" which made the final decision. In foreign affairs, his administration was able to negotiate for the purchase of Alaska, which the people didn't like at the time either, and Johnson was not asked to run again.

After trying unsuccessfully to win a seat in Congress twice, he was elected in 1874 to the U.S. Senate. He suffered a stroke in 1875 and died a few days later.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The Radical Republicans who were against the policies of Andrew Johnson were led by ______________________________ and ______________________________.

2. In Johnson's impeachment trial, who cast the deciding vote in his favor? ______________ ______________

3. Who presided over the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson? ____________________

4. The specific charge against Andrew Johnson in his impeachment was a violation of the Tenure of Office Act when he dismissed Secretary of War ____________________.

5. Andrew Johnson gained the favor of Abraham Lincoln when he did an excellent job as ______________________________ of Tennessee, a position to which Lincoln had appointed Johnson.

6. The disease which weakened Andrew Johnson's wife, Eliza, preventing her from fulfilling the role of First Lady was ______________________________.

7. The only new state admitted to the Union during the administration of Andrew Johnson was ______________________________.

8. The two amendments to the U.S. Constitution adopted during the administration of Andrew Johnson were ____________________ and ____________________.

9. What political office did Andrew Johnson hold after being President, making him the only President ever to do so? ______________________________

10. It became one of our states and was purchased from Russia during the Andrew Johnson administration — referred to as Seward's Folly. ______________________________

11. Who was the Secretary of State under Andrew Johnson — the man who engineered the deal to purchase our forty-ninth state? ______________________________

12. Who served as First Lady during the administration of Andrew Johnson? ______________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why was Andrew Johnson nominated as Lincoln's Vice President in the election of 1864?

2. Why were the Radical Republicans so insistent on punishing the leaders of the Confederacy?

3. The trial of Andrew Johnson was very dramatic and may well have saved the power of the presidency. Why?

4. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, once said of Andrew Johnson, "He had the pride of having no pride." What did he mean by this statement?

ULYSSES S. GRANT

(1869-1877)

Photograph by Alexander Gardner. Courtesy Peter A. Juley and Son.

Ulysses S. Grant, our nation's eighteenth President, won a stay in the White House on the heels of his stunning success as a military hero during the Civil War. He was indeed a skilled military leader and guided his men with courage and enthusiasm. The self-confidence he used in war strategy he carried with him to the White House. But his lack of knowledge and inexperience in coping with the nation's internal problems and in foreign affairs led him down the road to poor judgment. Further, his reliance on the advice of friends who advised him was often bad or even worse—corrupt. Grant had rewarded those who had helped him win the presidency with political jobs, and some of them were unscrupulous, leading to widespread scandal within his administration. He was, however, himself a man of honor and was blind to the corruption of those he trusted. There was question about his re-election in 1872, but the Democrats and their Liberal Republicans (who had separated from the Republican Party against Grant) were in such discord among themselves that Grant easily won.

He was born in 1822 in Point Pleasant, Ohio, the son of a successful tanner. Ulysses disliked the tanning business but became skillful in training horses. He was appointed to the military academy at West Point where he graduated somewhere near the middle of his class. His commission as a second lieutenant stationed him near St. Louis, where he met and fell in love with Julia Dent, the daughter of a wealthy landowner. Her classic oriented background made her marriage to Ulysses "less than favorable" with her father, but she adapted well to a military life-style and followed him faithfully through his military service years. Grant fought under Zachary Taylor in the war with Mexico and rose to the rank of first lieutenant because of his performance. After the war, he stayed in the military for a time and rose to the rank of captain before resigning his commission to take up farming. His failure at farming led him into real estate where he was likewise unsuccessful. He then went to Galena, Illinois, to help his father who had opened a leather goods store. He really wasn't very skillful as a storekeeper either, and so he volunteered for service in the Union Army as soon as the war broke out.

Grant served as a drill instructor for a time. As he rose through the ranks of the military because of his ability as a military man, it became increasingly clear to Lincoln that Grant was the single man he needed to serve as the supreme commander of the Union armies. His victories at Shiloh, Vicksburg, and Lookout Mountain severely crippled the South and paved the way for the eventual surrender of Lee to Grant at Appomattox Court House on April 9, 1865. His popularity won him immediate hero-acclaim in the North, and the South admired him for his generosity in the terms of surrender. By the time the election of 1868 rolled around, he was the Republican Party's clear-cut choice, and he won handily.

When he refused a possible third-term nomination, he retired to private life and entered into a banking firm partnership where he lost his entire savings of $100,000. His last few years were spent in writing his memoirs, which he hoped would support his beloved Julia after his death, which came in 1885.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Ulysses S. Grant wasn't really named Ulysses S. Grant at birth, but rather his given name was ____.
2. Grant's wife Julia was given a farm near St. Louis, which Grant tried unsuccessfully to farm. He built a log cabin there which he named ______________________________.
3. In the election of 1872, Grant's opponent, the choice of the Liberal Republicans and the Democrats, was ____.
4. When Grant retired from the presidency, he went into an ill-fated partnership with ______ ____________________, a supposed "financial genius."
5. Under Grant's administration, the nation's first national park — ____________________ — was established in 1872.
6. Of what disease did Ulysses S. Grant die? ______________________________
7. Grant's administration was wracked with political dishonesty and corruption, and Grant changed cabinet positions often. In fact he had no fewer than ________ Secretaries of War and Attorney Generals.
8. Under the Grant administration, the Treaty of Washington was signed between the United States and ____.
9. What criticism by his commander made Ulysses Grant resign his commission in the Army and try his hand at farming? ____
10. Which state (1876) was entered into the Union under the Grant administration? ________ ______________
11. To which cabinet position was Grant appointed by Andrew Johnson but was disallowed by the U.S. Senate because they refused to allow Edwin Stanton to be removed? ______ ______________
12. Who was the Galena lawyer who became Grant's closest friend and advisor? ________ ______________

For Thinking and Discussing

Name ______________________

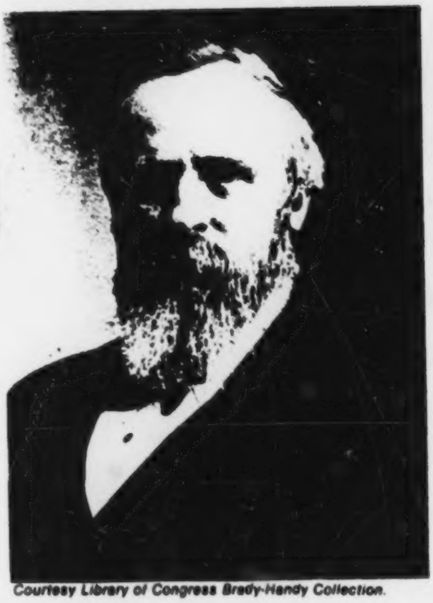
1. How did Ulysses S. Grant end up with that name rather than the one he was given at birth?

2. Julia Grant described her years in the White House as a "bright and beautiful dream," and she didn't want to leave when her husband's second term ended. Describe her tenure as First Lady.

3. Why was there so much corruption and dishonesty within the Grant administration?

4. With the exception of his success as a military leader and his winning two terms in the White House, much of Grant's life could be called a failure. When he had retired from the office and prepared to write his memoirs, what were some of these "disappointments" he had to own up to in analyzing his life?

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES



Courtesy Library of Congress Brady-Handy Collection.

(1877-1881)

Rutherford B. Hayes, our nineteenth President who won the most hotly contested election in the history of the presidency, is remembered for restoring dignity and reform to the White House in the wake of the corruption and dishonesty associated with the Grant administration. Even though he was not one of our most popular Presidents, it was more a case of the "troubled waters" on which he tread than his actual actions within the office, which were respected by most.

Hayes was born in 1822, in Delaware, Ohio, the son of a store owner. His father died shortly before he was born. His education included private schools in Ohio and Connecticut. He also graduated from Kenyon College at the head of his class and then entered Harvard Law School, where he graduated and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He opened a law practice in Lower Sandusky, Ohio, and five years later moved on to Cincinnati, where he became a prominent young attorney. Hayes and his wife, the famous Lucy Ware Webb, had eight children, three of whom died. Lucy was the first President's wife to have a college degree, and her charm and social grace as well as strong moral character would help her a great deal in her role as First Lady.

Hayes always believed that devotion to duty was the first order of business, and he demonstrated this philosophy well when he was elected to the House of Representatives during the Civil War. He was, after all, still in the Army and the war was still going on. So he refused to campaign; and then when he won, he refused to take his seat in the House until the fighting had stopped. He gained a national reputation as a strong member of Congress, but resigned to become a three-term Governor of Ohio. His loyalty to the Republican Party, combined with his excellent war record and his liberalism, won him the Republican nomination of 1876 on the seventh ballot.

Though he had a great deal of support during the campaign from some rather noteworthy people, he seriously doubted he would win. He did, in fact, lose the popular vote to the Democratic candidate Samuel Tilden. However, there were four states that submitted two sets of electoral returns. As a result, both parties claimed victory. Finally, an Electoral Commission was appointed to examine the issues and render a final decision. Through some political maneuvering and because the Commission had a majority of Republicans, the decision went to Hayes by a single electoral vote! The Democrats immediately issued cries of fraud.

Hayes' administration saw an end to government occupation of southern states and a cabinet made up of men of high caliber and skill in preference to the spoils system of Grant. He also spent a great deal of effort in striving for civil reform. Even though he was unsuccessful with Congress, his work laid the path for such reform which soon followed. Following his term in the White House, Hayes retired to his home in Ohio and completely withdrew from the political arena. He died twelve years later in 1893.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The nickname of Rutherford B. Hayes, which was placed on him during his youth, was ____________________.

2. His wife Lucy refused to allow alcohol to be served in the White House and was dubbed the nickname ____.

3. Hayes' opponent in the election of 1876 was Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of New York, who gained reputation as a reformer by smashing the corrupt ____________ Ring.

4. The Republican campaign of 1876 included two factors within the party, the __________ __________ and ____________________.

5. The four states which had submitted duplicate sets of electoral returns were South Carolina, Louisiana, ________________, and ________________.

6. What event held during the spring of the year on the White House lawn was initiated by Rutherford and Lucy Hayes? ______________________________

7. Rutherford B. Hayes' home near Fremont, Ohio, was called ____________________.

8. The bill which was vetoed by Rutherford Hayes and passed anyway by Congress to put more money on the market was called the ______________________________Act.

9. Rutherford B. Hayes served as Governor of ____________, his home state, for three terms.

10. Even though Rutherford B. Hayes chose not to run for re-election in 1880, he was happy when his friend ______________________________ was elected.

11. Lucy Hayes became well-known and respected for her strong moral character and her ban of alcohol in the White House—all a part of her religious devotion to the __________ ________________ Church.

12. In the matter of foreign affairs, Rutherford B. Hayes was the first U.S. President to receive a foreign minister from the Far-Eastern country of ____________________.

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. How was Rutherford B. Hayes able to win the Republican nomination for President in 1876?

2. What were the implications involved in the Electoral Commission's choosing in favor of Hayes over Samuel J. Tilden?

3. Lucy Hayes won acclaim for her gracious charm in the White House even though she did not allow liquor. How did she make her receptions such "memorable events"?

4. Why do you think the South is still Democratic today?

JAMES A. GARFIELD

(1881)

Courtesy National Archives, Brady Collection

James Garfield, our nation's twentieth President, accomplished perhaps as much with his death as he would have had he lived to finish his term. There was a very low climate in politics that was born out of the corruption and dishonesty that became so commonplace in public office. Garfield attacked the system, even though he was accused of being a part of it, and he won a political struggle against a powerful U.S. Senator, thus restoring further power and dignity to the White House. Even though he was not a reformer himself, he recognized the need for an end to the spoils system, and his assassination by a disappointed public office seeker no doubt hastened the eventual reform legislation two years later.

He was born in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1831, the son of Abram and Eliza Garfield, who were pioneers from the East. His father died when he was very young and his mother was forced to manage the farm herself. At an early age, Garfield became a student of the classics and worked hard at odd jobs to earn enough money to attend school. He attended what is now Hiram College in Ohio for three years before enrolling in Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts. After graduation he returned to Hiram to become a professor of Greek and Latin. Shortly, he became its president while he continued to study law. He was also a lay minister. In 1858 he married Lucretia Rudolph, the daughter of an Ohio farmer. The couple had seven children, two of whom died as infants.

He was an officer during the Civil War and, because of his leadership and bravery, rose through the ranks to major general. His rise up the political ladder began in the Ohio State Senate. From there he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he won reelection eight times. During his years in Congress he served on several important committees and was well-respected among his colleagues. This feeling was realized in his becoming the leading Republican in the House during the Hayes administration. In 1880 he was elected to the U.S. Senate by his home state of Ohio but became the "dark horse" candidate of the Republicans when they could not reach a decision. In the election itself, he narrowly won the popular vote over Winfield Scott Hancock, but his margin in the Electoral College was 214-155. Once in office he began to reward those who had put him there with political positions. He favored the Half-Breed faction of the Republican Party over the Stalwarts, and it showed quite obviously in the appointments he made.

On July 2, 1881, Garfield was leaving Washington for a twenty-fifth reunion of his class at Williams College. A stranger stepped out of the crowd and announced that he was a Stalwart and he shot Garfield twice. James Garfield lay bedridden for eighty days, oftentimes showing signs he might recover only to have complications set in again. It is felt that antiseptics, X-rays, and modern surgical techniques could well have saved his life. He died on September 19, 1881.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The disappointed office seeker who assassinated James A. Garfield was ______________ ______________.

2. The reform legislation long overdue that was designed to clean up the corruption in politics was called the ______________________ Act.

3. Garfield's nickname for his beloved wife Lucretia was ______________________.

4. James Garfield's wife Lucretia was not in Washington when her husband was shot, as she was recuperating from ______________ in her summer home in New Jersey.

5. The division within the Republican Party allowed Garfield to be nominated as its "dark horse" candidate on the ________ ballot.

6. As President, Garfield's first major battle was with Senator ______________________, the leader of the Stalwart Party who tried to prevent Senate confirmation of some of Garfield's key appointments.

7. One of the difficulties in trying to get Garfield on the road to recovery was locating the whereabouts of the bullet. An unsuccessful attempt was made by ______________, who used a metal detector he had invented.

8. James A. Garfield died on September 19, 1881, eighty days after he was shot. The cause of death was due to complications from ______________________.

9. What office had James A. Garfield's assassin unsuccessfully sought? ______________ ______________

10. The practice of assigning political jobs to friends and those who helped a candidate win office is called the ______________________________.

11. Garfield was a lay minister in the ______________________ Church.

12. In the election of 1880, the leading candidate for the Half-Breeds Party was ______________ ______________ whom Garfield later appointed as his Secretary of State.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Even though he knew reform in politics was coming, Garfield was no reformer. Why was he also guilty of participation in the spoils system?

2. Why would James A. Garfield probably have survived the assassination attempt had he been shot today as was Ronald Reagan in 1982?

3. Describe how Garfield actually won the Republican nomination for President in the election of 1880.

4. Why do you think it's been said that Garfield accomplished more by his death than if he had lived to complete his term as President?

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

(1881-1885)

Courtesy New York Historical Society

The death of James Garfield brought the presidency into the hands of Chester A. Arthur. There was fear and concern among Americans about how he would handle the office since he had a notorious reputation for being a firm believer in the spoils system. He put those fears to rest, however, as he ran a tight ship that was both honest and efficient. It was during his administration that Congress passed the Pendleton Civil Service Act even though the groundwork had been done by Rutherford B. Hayes. His tall, handsome stature, fashionable dress and fine taste in food and entertainment earned him the nickname "Gentleman Boss."

He was born in 1829 in Fairfield, Vermont, the son of a Baptist preacher who had emigrated from northern Ireland. He developed a keen interest in politics at an early age and entered into many lively political debates in his youth. He graduated from Union College in 1848, then studied law and passed his bar exam to practice law in New York City. He married Ellen Lewis Herndon, the daughter of a naval officer. They had three children, but one of their sons died at an early age. Arthur acquired the position of quartermaster general of the state of New York through his association with Edwin Morgan, a close Republican associate who was also the Governor of New York. Arthur later became a comrade of Senator Roscoe Conkling, the leader of the Stalwart Republicans. The Stalwarts were perhaps most famous for the "machine politics," of which Arthur was a part. He was appointed collector of the New York Custom House. The appointment was one of many "political jobs" that resulted in graft and dishonest expenditure of funds collected. All of this was done in the name of "party politics," when in fact most of the participants in the spoils system were only looking out for themselves.

Rutherford B. Hayes was so appalled at the waste and dishonesty that he fired Arthur and other top officials in the Custom House. This angered the Stalwarts, and they made an attempt to restore Ulysses S. Grant (a proponent of the spoils system) to the White House in the election of 1880. The attempt failed and Garfield was chosen as the "dark horse" compromise nominee of the Republican Party. Arthur was diplomatically nominated Vice President in the hope of winning Stalwart votes. Chester Arthur did an about face in his philosophy on the spoils system and its merits when President Garfield was shot by a disappointed office seeker. During the time Garfield was bedridden, Arthur refused to take over the power of the presidency, even though he was constitutionally entitled to do so. When Garfield finally died of the wound, Arthur took the reins and did the nation's most important job both honestly and with dignity. After leaving office in 1885, he returned to New York City, where he died a year later.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The nickname Chester A. Arthur earned in Washington because of his tastes and flair for the finer things in life ____________________

2. Since Chester Arthur's wife Ellen had died before he entered the White House, who served as his official hostess? ____________________

3. Chester A. Arthur was appointed as collector of the New York Custom House by President ____________________, a true believer in the spoils system.

4. Which President removed Arthur from his post as collector of the New York Custom House because of the corruption and wrongdoing he found? ____________________

5. Chester A. Arthur's daily "ritual of remembrance" was performed in memory of ____________________.

6. Legislation passed by Congress over the veto of Chester Arthur, which he considered worthless and extravagance in spending, was called ____________________ legislation.

7. Perhaps the most important legislation passed under the Arthur administration was the ____________________ Act, which put an end to much of the dishonesty and corruption of the spoils system.

8. Chester A. Arthur was nominated as Vice President of the Republican Party in the election of 1880 largely to satisfy the "machine politics" faction of the Republican Party called ____________________.

9. The legislation passed under the Arthur administration designed to prevent the Mormons of Utah from having more than one wife was the ____________________.

10. What son of a former U.S. President served as Chester A. Arthur's Secretary of War? ____________________

11. As President, Chester Arthur found out he was slowly dying of a kidney disease called ____________________.

12. When Ellen Arthur died, she left her husband Chester to raise their two surviving children, ____________________ and ____________________.

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What was Chester A. Arthur's "ritual of remembrance"?

2. How did the Pendleton Civil Service Act help to clean up politics and severely restrict the effectiveness of the spoils system?

3. What actions did Chester A. Arthur make that surprised many Americans when he became Garfield's successor to the presidency?

4. How did Chester A. Arthur win the Republican nomination as Vice President under James Garfield in the election of 1880?

GROVER CLEVELAND

★ ★ ★ (1885-1889 & 1893-1897) ★ ★ ★

It is a matter of most historians being in agreement that Grover Cleveland was the strongest President between Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. He was the first Democrat elected after the Civil War, and he remains yet today the only President to ever have served two terms in office without them being consecutive terms. Once in the White House, he quickly earned a reputation for saying "no," as his political philosophy centered around his belief in allowing the economic forces of a society to work themselves through with as little intervention by the government as possible. Because of this, he angered the farmers who were looking for relief to compensate for their drought-stricken crops. He also alienated many war veterans by refusing a number of easy-money pensions. Cleveland also had a great many problems with labor in his obsession to rid government of the spoils system. Such actions made him unpopular at the end of his first term and he was defeated. The years between 1888 and 1892 saw America return to loyalty and popularity for Grover Cleveland, and he was elected President again in 1892.

Cleveland was born in Caldwell, New Jersey, in 1837, one of nine children of a Presbyterian minister. His family had very little money, and Grover worked hard at several jobs trying to supplement the family income. His father died when he was only 16, making life even more difficult. He studied law while working as a clerk in a law office in Buffalo, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He soon developed a reputation of being totally devoted to his clients. His modest entry into politics began in Buffalo, where he was first a ward supervisor, an assistant district attorney and then a sheriff. In 1881 his reputation for honesty and reform swept him into office as mayor of Buffalo. His devotion to honest government grew and he was soon after elected Governor of New York. In the presidential election of 1884, he won the nomination of the Democratic Party as well as the support of a faction of reform-minded Republicans called "Mugwumps." His election victory over Republican James G. Blaine, however, was very close, winning by less than 30,000 votes.

In office, Cleveland faced a Republican Congress that continued to block much of the legislation he wanted enacted. He also used his own power of veto to stop their "extravagance in spending," as he put it. His dealing with the tariff issue and the problems associated with U.S. currency were perhaps the most important issues of his first term. In 1886 he married Frances Folsom, who was only 21 years old and 28 years younger than Cleveland. She was the daughter of Cleveland's former law partner. When her father died, Grover became her guardian and raised her to adulthood under the watchful eye of her mother. His affection for her turned to love, and the nation was delighted when the two were the first to marry in the White House. The couple had five children, and her grace and charm made her a popular First Lady. When Cleveland was elected to a second term, the couple was far more popular than Cleveland had been when he entered the White House in 1885. Grover Cleveland died in 1908 at the age of 71.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Grover Cleveland, a good-natured large man, had the affectionate nickname of ______________________.

2. Cleveland won the race for the presidency in 1884, with help from a faction of Republican reformers who called themselves the ______________________.

3. Grover Cleveland called his young 21-year-old bride, Frances, ______________________.

4. The man who ousted Grover Cleveland from the White House in 1888 was later defeated by Cleveland in 1892. He was ______________________.

5. The Democratic political machine that had controlled New York City until Grover Cleveland became Governor of New York and helped destroy the machine was called ______________________.

6. The Haymarket Riot in 1886 was the result of a clash between dissatisfied workers and employees at the ______________________ plant in Chicago.

7. While in the White House, Grover Cleveland and his wife Frances also maintained a house called ______________________, where they occasionally went to be alone.

8. During Cleveland's second term of office, what secretly happened to him aboard a friend's yacht on the East River—a secret that was kept from the public for many years?

    ____

9. An intense boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela resulted in Cleveland threatening to use armed force against Great Britain if the matter wasn't decided by arbitration. He based his threat on the ______________________ Doctrine, which warned European countries against intervention in America.

10. A group of discontented, unemployed workers, ______________________, sought financial aid by marching unsuccessfully on Washington under their leader, Jacob Coxey, who was arrested by Cleveland for walking on the grass.

11. In 1886, President Grover Cleveland dedicated a famous gift from France on Bedloe's Island called the ______________________.

12. One of Grover Cleveland's chief concerns during his second term of office was in maintaining ______________________ as the standard of U.S. currency.

Name ____________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What was the general overall political philosophy of Grover Cleveland that made him unpopular during his first term of office even though people respected him for his honesty?

2. How would you describe life in the White House during the Grover Cleveland years?

3. When Cleveland took office for the second time, the nation, as a whole, was overjoyed to see him. When he left the White House four years later, his popularity had worn thin. What caused his popularity to decline to "a battered old name" as he referred to it?

4. What steps did Cleveland take to ensure that gold remained the standard of U.S. currency?

BENJAMIN HARRISON

(1889-1893)

Benjamin Harrison, known as "Little Ben" because of his 5-foot, 6-inch frame, was the only grandson of a former President to serve in the same capacity. His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, had been our ninth President during the short time he served before his death in 1841. He was the choice of the Republicans in 1888 largely because of his popularity as a war hero and because of the famous Harrison name which could be traced all the way back to his great grandfather who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Even though he lost the popular vote of the people to the incumbent Grover Cleveland, he swung enough of the close states to win the Electoral College 233 to 168. Discontent with economic conditions and failure to satisfy many with his philosophy on high tariffs led him down the road to defeat four years later by the same man (Grover Cleveland).

Harrison was born in 1833 on his grandfather's farm near North Bend, Ohio. His father John, though not as famous as his grandfather, distinguished himself by serving two terms in Congress. He attended Farmers' College where he met his future wife Caroline Scott, daughter of a woman's college president. When the college moved, Harrison transferred to Miami University of Ohio to be near "Carrie." After his graduation, the couple was married in 1853 and they had two children. As the way with so many other Presidents, Harrison studied law, passed the bar exam and became a prominent lawyer. During the Civil War, the Governor of Indiana appointed him to command the 70th Regiment of the Indiana Volunteer Infantry. His regiment served under the command of William Tecumseh Sherman, and Harrison distinguished himself well in battle, rising to the rank of brigadier general. Benjamin Harrison also helped the Governor of Indiana do political battle against the Copperheads, northerners who sympathized with the South in the election of 1864.

His political career began as city attorney for Indianapolis. This was followed by a stint in state politics that eventually led to his running for Governor of Indiana. He lost that election, but Rutherford B. Hayes appointed him to the Mississippi River Commission, which he served until he was elected to the United States Senate. James Garfield considered him for a post in his Cabinet, but Harrison turned it down to keep his seat in the Senate. He earned a national reputation for reform while in the Senate, and when he was defeated for re-election by Indiana's Democratic legislature, the timing was right for his entry into the race for the presidency in 1888. The Republicans were tired of running James Blaine. Harrison's "front porch" campaign called for high tariffs to support U.S. industry. Notable achievements during his term as President were the Sherman Silver Purchase Act and the Sherman Antitrust Act. He also tried to annex Hawaii, but his term of office expired before he got the treaty ratified. When he ran for re-election in 1892, his popularity had dwindled, and he was deeply saddened because his wife had died. A third party of discontented Republican farmers helped to take from him the votes he needed for re-election. Benjamin Harrison died in 1901.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. What relation was Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third U.S. President, to William Henry Harrison, our ninth President? ____

2. The 5-foot 6-inch frame of Benjamin Harrison earned him the nickname ______________.

3. The act of legislation passed under the Benjamin Harrison administration that was designed to protect small businesses by outlawing monopolies was the ______________ ____________________ Act.

4. Benjamin Harrison distinguished himself in the Civil War by leading a regiment of Indiana volunteers that were a part of the command of General ________________________.

5. That political faction of northerners who sympathized with the South during the Civil War was called ____________________.

6. This man's father and son both became President of the United States. ______________

7. The wife of Benjamin Harrison, Caroline, turned the White House into a literal garden spot because she loved flowers, her favorite being ____________________________.

8. After Benjamin Harrison's wife Caroline died, he eventually married Mary Dimmick, who bore what relationship to Caroline? ____

9. Although born in the state of Ohio, Benjamin Harrison's adult career in law and politics had its base in the state of ____________________________________.

10. The act of legislation under the Benjamin Harrison administration that boosted sales of silver but had the effect of depleting the nation's supply of gold was the ______________ ____________________.

11. Benjamin Harrison conducted most of his presidential campaign from his own home, thus earning the name of a ______________________________________ campaign.

12. What modern convenience never before found in the White House was considered "convenient" by the Benjamin Harrisons, but not necessary, and frightened them? ____ ____________________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. It is said that Benjamin Harrison was at the precise correct moment in history to win the Republican nomination for President in 1888. Why was he considered so "appropriate"?

2. Describe the steps taken by Caroline Harrison to make the White House more "liveable."

3. How did the Sherman Silver Purchase Act help to contribute to the financial woe of the country in the early 1890's?

4. What led to the downfall of Benjamin Harrison and his ultimate defeat by Grover Cleveland in the election of 1892?

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

(1897-1901)

Our nation's twenty-fifth President, William McKinley, represented a sort of transitional period in American history between the Civil War veteran Presidents and the twentieth century new order Presidents. His administration launched the nation into a philosophy that the United States was indeed a world power and that isolation from other nations was no longer possible. He was also fortunate to experience his years in the White House during times of prosperity for America. In fact, the "wave of prosperity" easily carried him into a second term of office. Unfortunately, McKinley did not live to see the entire panorama of his programs played out, as he was struck down by an assassin's bullet, becoming the third President to be assassinated.

William McKinley was born in 1843, in Niles, Ohio, the son of an iron founder whose ancestors were of Scottish-Irish descent. When his parents decided he was being "improperly educated," the family moved to Poland, Ohio, where William attended the Poland Seminary. He later attended Allegheny College before he enlisted as a private in the Union Army during the Civil War. McKinley distinguished himself with his bravery and moved up through the ranks eventually to the rank of brevet major. When the war was over, he studied law under Judge Charles Glidden. He passed the bar exam and opened a law office in Canton, Ohio. It was there that he met and fell in love with Ida Saxon, the daughter of a Canton banker. The couple had two daughters, one of which died as a baby, the other when she was only four years old. The grieved couple turned to one another for even more affection and devotion. Ida was also an epileptic and became a great burden to McKinley's political career, though he never complained once and was totally dedicated to providing for her comfort.

McKinley's entry into politics began with his election to the House of Representatives in 1876. During the next fourteen years that followed, McKinley made his mark in Congress, especially as an expert on the matter of tariffs. He was a firm believer in high tariffs. He ensured the protection of American goods at home. His position eventually led to his downfall as he was defeated for an eighth term, largely because of his push for high tariffs and because of a Democratic gerrymander within his district. For a good many years while McKinley was a Congressman, his wealthy friend Marcus Alonzo Hanna had been privately promoting McKinley for President. While serving as Governor of Ohio, he lost out to nominee Benjamin Harrison for the Republican candidacy in 1890. He was re-elected Governor of Ohio and became the Republican nominee in 1896, winning rather handily over Democrat William Jennings Bryan. He was all but forced into the Spanish-American War, though he wanted us to remain neutral. This proved only too clearly the realization that the United States could not stand isolated against the rest of the world. His re-election in 1900 was even more solid as Americans were enjoying prosperity under the "full dinner pail" atmosphere of the times. But the country was not to see the full extent of McKinley's administration as he was gunned down just a few months after his second inauguration.

76

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The Democratic candidate whom William McKinley defeated both times for the presidency was ____________________.
2. What was the campaign slogan suggesting good times and prosperity used by the Republicans in the election of 1900? ____________________
3. What was the fate of Leon F. Czolgosz, the deranged assassin who gunned down President McKinley? ____________________
4. The man who helped William McKinley win the presidency by providing him with almost limitless help financially was ____________________.
5. The American ship that exploded and brought the United States to declare war on Spain was the ____________________.
6. The Spanish-American War only lasted 113 days, but the American victory brought us the possessions of the Philippines, Guam, and ____________________.
7. One of those who pushed McKinley hard in an effort to involve us in war with Spain was ____________________, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
8. Avoiding protocol, where did William McKinley's wife sit in relation to her husband at state dinners? ____________________
9. Unfairly dividing a voting district that will give advantage to one party is called ____________________.
10. William McKinley was especially friendly to big business and favored many industrial combinations called ____________________.
11. The most important campaign issue in the election of 1896 was the standard to be used for U.S. currency. William McKinley preferred ____________________ as the standard.
12. In foreign affairs the United States finally annexed the Pacific Islands of ____________________ in 1898.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. How did the U.S. position in relation to the rest of the world change during the administration of William McKinley?

2. What senseless reason did Leon Czolgosz give for assassinating President William McKinley?

3. Explain the meaning of the Republican campaign slogan "full dinner pail" that propelled William McKinley easily back into the White House in the election of 1900.

4. How was William McKinley's political career almost destroyed by financial ruin?

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

[1901-1909]

At 42, Theodore Roosevelt became this nation's youngest Chief Executive when he succeeded the assassinated William McKinley on September 14, 1901. He brought with him a powerful leadership into the White House the presidency had not known since Abraham Lincoln. Roosevelt led the way of the modern era Presidents in which the United States was cast in the role of both an industrial giant and major world power. His foreign policy, which he adopted from what he called a West African proverb, "Speak softly and carry a big stick," became the new philosophy of this powerful nation.

Unlike most of his predecessors, Theodore Roosevelt was born of a wealthy family from the east side of New York City. He had a frail body during his youth, and he suffered a great deal from asthma, but his love for the great outdoors and his personal determination helped him to eventually build a strong body. His zest for physical exercise and sound moral character became a living model for Americans to follow at a time when such a hero was badly needed.

During his senior year at Harvard, he married Alice Hathaway Lee. Tragedy struck Roosevelt's life as his wife died two days after the birth of a daughter (Alice), and his mother died the same day. After Harvard, he entered law school at Columbia University, but his interest was more in politics and public service. Roosevelt was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1882 when he earned the immediate respect of his colleagues even though he was only 23 years of age. When his wife died, he dropped out of politics for awhile and tried to drown his sorrow with hard riding and work on his cattle ranch on the Little Missouri River.

But once his sorrow was spent, he married a childhood friend, Edith Kermit Carow, and returned to his home in Oyster Bay. His campaign for William McKinley won him an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. During the Spanish-American War he earned a reputation as a national hero with his band of Rough Riders who led a heroic and vicious attack on San Juan Hill. He returned and became the Governor of New York. Even though he knew in his heart he wanted to become President, he dared not oppose William McKinley's nomination in 1900 because his re-election seemed a certainty. There was, however, a movement to make him McKinley's running mate. His elevation to the White House six months later placed him into a position where he could actually strengthen the power of the presidency—some say even to abuse. But his record speaks for itself. His effectiveness in "trust busting" and in foreign affairs made him one of America's greatest Presidents. His election in his own right in 1904 made him proud of the job he'd done, and when he left the presidency, he declared that "no one had ever enjoyed the White House as much as I have."

He later attempted to regain the job running as a third party, Bull Moose candidate, but he lost to the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson. He died unexpectedly of a stroke on January 6, 1919.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Cartoonists depicted Theodore Roosevelt as a bear cub because of his strong affection for nature. Toymakers picked up on this and created the first ______________________.

2. The Progressive Republicans who didn't like Taft called for Theodore to run for President in 1912 on the ______________________ ticket.

3. Theodore Roosevelt's success in breaking up business monopolies earned him the nickname of ______________________.

4. Theodore Roosevelt supported a successful revolution in Panama with the result being a treaty signed with the United States to build what Roosevelt later assessed as his "greatest accomplishment," which was ______________________.

5. Theodore Roosevelt referred to his first wife Alice by the nickname of ___ ________ ____.

6. The Meat Inspection Act and The Federal Food and Drugs Act were enacted under the Theodore Roosevelt administration largely because of the exposure of unsanitary conditions described about food and drug preparation in the book ______________________ ______________.

7. What was the "big stick" Roosevelt referred to in his famous statement, "Speak softly and carry a big stick. . ."? ______________________

8. The First Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, led by Theodore Roosevelt during the Spanish-American War, was more commonly known as the ______________________.

9. When Roosevelt agreed to be William McKinley's running mate in the election of 1900, he was at the time Governor of ____________ ______________________.

10. Theodore Roosevelt's "last chance to be a boy" perhaps shortened his life when he caught jungle fever and suffered from abscesses while exploring the ______________________ ______________ in Brazil.

11. Roosevelt's second wife ______________________ served as his First Lady, and the whole family, including their six children, enjoyed their stay in the White House so much they felt sleeping was a waste of time.

12. Roosevelt, who loved the great out-of-doors, once camped with naturalist John Muir in California and so loved their surroundings he preserved it with ______________ National Park, one of America's most beautiful and famous National Parks.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. How do you think Theodore Roosevelt's zest for what he called the "strenuous life" might have helped him to become President?

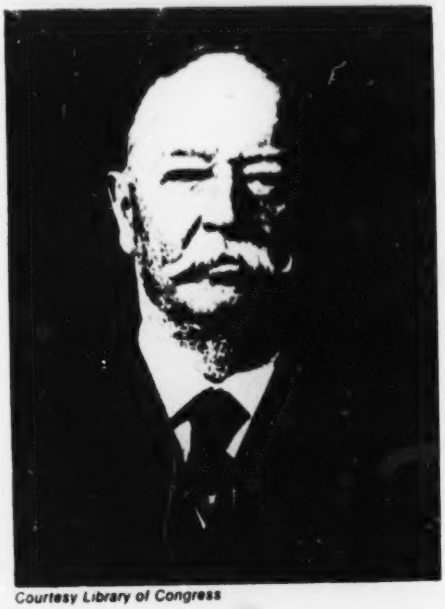
2. How did Theodore Roosevelt "negotiate " construction of the Panama Canal, a task he considered the greatest accomplishment of his administration?

3. Why did Theodore Roosevelt not agree with his being referred to as the "trust buster"?

4. Why did Theodore Roosevelt, who had "personally" attended to the matter of getting William Howard Taft the Republican nomination in 1908, decide to run against him on the Bull Moose ticket in 1912?

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

(1909-1913)



Courtesy Library of Congress

William Howard Taft, our twenty-seventh President, probably was less thrilled about winning the election of 1908 than his wife Helen, who had made it her life-long ambition to live in the White House. Taft was also "encouraged" into the presidency by Theodore Roosevelt, the man who preceded him in office and the man who made certain he won the Republican nomination. The four years Taft spent in the White House were uncomfortable for him because he had little tact and fondness for politics and would have much preferred to have served on the Supreme Court as a judge. He was also caught in the middle of a battle between conservatives and progressives who constantly competed for his political loyalty. As a result, Taft received very little credits for the positive achievements of his administration. When he left the White House and later became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, he made the remark that it was indeed the highest honor of his life, and he much preferred it to the presidency.

Taft was born in 1857, the son of a successful Cincinnati judge who was also prominent in national politics as a noted Republican. After graduating from high school in Cincinnati, he enrolled in Yale University, where he graduated second in his class. He then went to law school and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1880. His rise through the ranks of politics was due largely to having "his plate the right side up when offices were falling." He married Helen Herron, the daughter of a Cincinnati attorney who had been the law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes. "Nellie," as she was called, supported her husband's political appointment to the fullest and went with him to the Philippines when he was sent there by William McKinley to serve as its first civil governor.

He did an excellent job in improving the social and economic conditions and was extremely popular with the people, who loved him so much they organized a parade and celebration in his behalf. Theodore Roosevelt called him home in 1904 to serve as Secretary of War. It was from that point Roosevelt became convinced that Taft should become his successor. Taft was loyal to Roosevelt and pledged to continue his program. However, once in the White House, he soon realized that he would have to use different techniques than the forceful demanding Roosevelt. Most progressives disapproved of Taft's manner of handling affairs both at home and abroad, and they formed a third party (Bull Moose Party) in the election of 1912. Their candidate, Theodore Roosevelt, who was by now himself very critical of Taft's policies, helped to ensure Woodrow Wilson's victory by splitting the Republican Party. Taft was not unhappy about leaving the White House, and he was delighted when President Harding appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a post he proudly served until shortly before his death in 1930.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The only man to ever head two branches of the United States government was William Howard Taft. Which two departments did he head? ______________________ and ______________________

2. Taft started the annual "rites of spring" that started the major league baseball season by ______________________.

3. From whom did Helen Herron Taft receive the three thousand cherry trees that were planted along the Potomac River and thus helped to add to the springtime beauty of Washington, D.C.? ______________________

4. What did Taft consider to be his greatest honor and achievement in life? ______________________

5. Taft was nicknamed ______________________, because he weighed over three hundred pounds.

6. Helen Herron Taft, a First Lady of grace and charm, was called ______________________ by her husband and others.

7. The term used to increase a nation's diplomatic relationship with other nations through trade and commerce is called ______________________.

8. Which President fulfilled Taft's dream of serving on the Supreme Court? ______________________

9. In the election of 1912, progressive Republicans split from the Republican Party and formed the ______________________ Party.

10. While in the Philippines, he was appointed the island's first ______________________, and the people loved him dearly.

11. As Theodore Roosevelt's Secretary of War, Taft supervised work on Roosevelt's "big ditch" which was the ______________________.

12. The chief forester who made charges that Taft's Secretary of the Interior had abandoned the conservation plans of Theodore Roosevelt ______________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What did William Howard Taft mean when he said he had always had "his plate the right side up when the political offices were falling"?

2. How did the Gifford Pinchot case cause Taft to lose grace with liberal Republicans and eventually any chances he might have had for re-election?

3. How did Taft's wife Helen use her influence in getting him into the White House?

4. Why do you think William Howard Taft considered being Chief Justice of the Supreme Court a greater honor than being President?

WOODROW WILSON

(1913-1921)

Courtesy New York Historical Society

By the time Woodrow Wilson had risen to the height of the presidency, he had already distinguished himself as a scholar, teacher and university president. Then he moved into the political arena, where he achieved success and recognition for his work at both the state and national levels. His accomplishments in office during the two terms he served have placed him among America's most successful Presidents. He wrote most of his own speeches and delivered them in a style that moved and inspired people. His first term of office saw widespread progressive reform and a pledge to keep the United States neutral. His second term he mobilized the strength of American industry and manpower into helping the allies win World War I, and he devoted the rest of his term to seeking a lasting peace and a "world safe for democracy" through his League of Nations.

Wilson was born in 1856, the son of a Presbyterian minister. He grew up in the South and witnessed much of the destruction and tragedy of the Civil War. Though his family and loyalties were in the tradition of the South, they were glad the Union survived. Wilson's education included Davidson College, Princeton University, University of Virginia Law School and John Hopkins University, where he received his Ph.D. in 1886. He married Ellen Louise Axson in 1885, and the couple had three daughters.

Wilson taught history at Bryn Mawr College, Wesleyan University and Princeton University before becoming Princeton University's president. His attempts to change the philosophy of the school to a more intellectual environment were unsuccessful, and he left the post to run for the governorship of New Jersey. His powerful speeches made him the overwhelming choice of the people, and the reform legislation he accomplished while in office brought him national attention. This set the stage for his rise to the presidency. With the Republican Party split between Taft and Roosevelt supporters, the Democratic candidate was assured of winning. However, winning the Democratic nomination was no easy matter. After a long and stiff battle, Wilson won the nomination on the forty-sixth ballot! The election itself was overwhelmingly in his favor. He was skillful in maneuvering Congress and during his administration was able to accomplish important tariff reform, as well as establish the Federal Reserve System. His heart was broken when his first wife died in 1914, but his happiness was eventually restored when he fell in love and married Edith Galt, herself a widow.

Wilson's second administration saw him regretfully involve the United States in World War I, but his famous Fourteen Points speech outlining a lasting peace proved to be the basis for the Treaty of Versailles. It included a call for a League of Nations, which proved to be unpopular in the United States. Wilson campaigned tirelessly for the League when the Senate refused to ratify the Treaty, and his failing health led to a crippling stroke from which he never fully recovered. His second wife Edith helped him a great deal during the remainder of his term of office, but his successor, Warren G. Harding, was against the League and American efforts died with his election.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. What was Woodrow Wilson's first name, a name he later dropped? ________________ ______________
2. Who was the nominee for President who switched his support to Woodrow Wilson, thus eventually leading to Wilson's winning the nomination? _________________________
3. What was Wilson's campaign slogan during the election of 1916? ________________ ____________________
4. What was Woodrow Wilson's most famous speech called? ______________________ ___________________
5. What was the purpose and objective of the Fourteen Points? ______________________ ____
6. What was the name of the British passenger liner that was blown up by a German submarine, killing 128 Americans, and causing Americans to demand war with Germany? __ __________________________
7. What was the treaty called that ironed out the peace terms of World War I? __________ ______________
8. Those Americans who did not want us to be involved in the League of Nations because they felt we should not be involved in the affairs of other nations were called ________ ________________________.
9. The historical significance of November 11, 1919, at 11:00 a.m. — the official signing of the peace treaty ending World War I ______________________________________
10. Wilson just barely won re-election to the White House in 1916 over his Republican opponent ____.
11. Who was Woodrow Wilson's Vice President during both his terms as President? _____ ____________________________
12. Woodrow Wilson's background to the presidency included being a scholar, a teacher, a professor and president of this prestigious university. ____________________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why did the United States Senate fail to endorse Wilson's League of Nations?

____

____

____

____

2. Why was Woodrow Wilson's nomination as the Democratic candidate in 1912 a more difficult battle than winning the election itself?

____

____

____

____

3. Why was Edith Galt Wilson, Woodrow Wilson's second wife, considered to be one of the most controversial of First Ladies?

____

____

____

____

4. Why is Woodrow Wilson considered by historians to be one of America's greatest Presidents?

____

____

____

____

WARREN G. HARDING

(1921-1923)

Courtesy Library of Congress

Warren G. Harding, our nation's twenty-ninth President, was a well-meaning man. He promised his nation, which was troubled by inflation, a trip back to "normalcy" that would restore the nation to conditions that existed prior to the war. The main trouble was the vague term "normalcy." No one seemed to really know what the term meant when measured quantitatively. Harding was elected at a time when, no doubt, any Republican nominated would have been elected in protest against the policies of Woodrow Wilson. The war just over, most wished to divorce themselves from the problems of the rest of the world, and many people were not in favor of Wilson's idealistic philosophy of American society. The word "normalcy" couldn't lose, as it meant different things to different people. Harding was deceived by many of his corrupt friends and died in 1923. While still in office, he was brokenhearted over the scandal many of his close friends had been a part of.

Warren G. Harding was born in 1865 in Ohio, the son of a farmer who later became a homeopathic doctor. He went to Ohio Central College where he graduated at the age of 19. Harding then became the co-owner and publisher of the Marion, Ohio, *Star*, a newspaper which was bankrupt at the time and was bought for $300. His tall, handsome figure easily made him one of the most popular citizens of Marion, Ohio, and he became an important man in that city. He married Florence Kling DeWolfe, the daughter of a rich local banker. Gifted as an orator, he began his climb on the political ladder as a state senator in 1898. He then became Lieutenant Governor of Ohio, but lost the election of 1810 in his bid to become the state's governor. One of his admirers, Harry Daugherty, began to promote Harding as a possible candidate for the presidency. When the Republican convention of 1910 became locked in without a candidate, Harding emerged victorious and became a certain winner against the hopeless Democratic Party, and he won, as expected, by a landslide.

Some of those he chose to serve as his advisors were indeed intelligent, honest and well-qualified. But he also gave friends positions in power who were neither knowledgeable nor honest. This caused him to "stay awake at night. . ." as he once told Florence. He certainly looked the role of a President, but he was a fun-loving, poker-playing man who was linked to his friends called "The Ohio Gang" in more than one incident of corruption and misdeed. Following the Teapot Dome scandal, he and his wife began a trek across America to restore public image. The trip, called "Voyage of Understanding," proved too taxing on President Harding, and he collapsed and died on August 2, while in San Francisco. The full extent of the oil scandals (Teapot Dome) were not known, and it was just as well that Harding, when he died, did not know the full extent of the corruption and dishonesty of some of his friends.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Warren G. Harding always referred to his middle name with the initial G. What did the letter *G* stand for?____________________
2. What was Warren G. Harding's campaign slogan in the election of 1920?____________________
3. The most widespread incident of scandal during the Warren G. Harding administration was referred to as the ____________________affair.
4. The nickname Warren G. Harding used when referring to his wife Florence ____________________
5. Who was the Ohio political strategist who helped Warren G. Harding more than anyone else become President? ____________________
6. Who ran unsuccessfully as the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate in the election of 1920?____________________
7. The poker-playing, fun-loving, often corrupt cronies of Warren G. Harding were referred to as "The____________________."
8. In 1923, Warren and Florence Harding began a trip across America designed to restore faith in the Harding administration. It was called the " ____________________."
9. One of Harding's successful appointments was that of Secretary of State—a man who was both honest and politically popular. In fact, he had almost won the presidency from Woodrow Wilson in 1916.____________________
10. Who was Warren G. Harding's Democratic opponent in the election of 1920? ____________________
11. What was the name of the train on which Warren G. Harding was traveling when he collapsed and eventually died? ____________________
12. This man served as Warren G. Harding's Secretary of Commerce and would later become President of the United States. ____________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why was the election of Warren G. Harding almost a sure thing once he won the Republican nomination for President?

____
____
____
____

2. What was the Teapot Dome affair?

____
____
____
____

3. Warren G. Harding once said that he enjoyed being a member of the United States Senate, but was "pushed into the presidency." Who were these guiding forces that placed him in the White House?

____
____
____
____

4. History frowns on the administration of Warren G. Harding, citing him as one of our weakest Presidents. What was there about his administration that led to this conclusion?

____
____
____
____

90

CALVIN COOLIDGE

[1923-1929]

Courtesy Library of Congress

Calvin Coolidge was administered the oath of office by his father, who was a notary, at 2:47 a.m. on August 3, 1923, in the Coolidge farmhouse near Plymouth, Vermont. The unusual occasion of the swearing-in ceremony was created by the untimely death of Warren G. Harding. As President, Calvin Coolidge became a symbol of Spartan, frugal living at a time when it was much needed following the scandal and corruption associated with the Harding administration. Coolidge finished Harding's term and was elected President in his own right in 1924. He was very popular among the people and probably would have been re-elected in 1928. But he shocked everyone with perhaps his most famous words, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928."

He was born on July 4, 1872, in Plymouth, Vermont, the son of a village storekeeper. His mother died when he was 12 years old. One of Calvin's early goals was to achieve a good education. He graduated from Amherst College with honors and entered law and politics in Northampton, Massachusetts. After passing his bar exam, he opened his own office. It was there that he met Grace Goodhue, who would later become his wife. His rise in politics began in 1898 when he was elected to the Northampton city council. Coolidge then rose through the ranks by serving in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, as mayor of Northampton, as a state senator, as lieutenant governor and finally as Governor of Massachusetts in 1918.

Coolidge gained national recognition in the Boston police strike of 1919. His silent and unassuming manner gave way to a tough stand against union pressure to restore several union leaders who had been fired during the strike. In the election of 1920, Coolidge actually received some votes during the nominating convention. For this exposure he was promptly awarded the Republican nomination for Vice President on the Warren G. Harding ticket. The two won a stunning victory over the Democratic ticket. When Harding died in office in 1923, Calvin Coolidge assumed the reins of leadership and did his best to restore power and prestige to the presidency. His dry wit and frugality in choosing words have become legend. In 1924, he sought re-election with the political campaign slogan, "Keep Cool with Coolidge." The election itself was no contest. Tragedy struck the Coolidges shortly after the election as their son Calvin developed a blister on his toe while playing tennis. The infection spread and he died of blood poisoning. The heart was gone from Calvin, but he served out the remainder of his term trying to maintain the status quo. He was remote as a President, but he was also accessible to the people, often standing for hours just to shake their hands.

Following his refusal to run in 1928, he retired and published his autobiography before his death in 1933.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Although he was called Calvin Coolidge, "Calvin" was his middle name. His real first name was ______________, which he later dropped.

2. Because there was some question surrounding the legality of Coolidge's father administering the oath of office to his son, a "second" oath was issued. Who administered the "second" oath? ______________________________

3. What was Calvin Coolidge's campaign slogan in the election of 1924? ______________ ______________________________

4. The nickname of Calvin Coolidge which people associated with and felt best described his personality ______________________________

5. Whom did Coolidge defeat soundly in the election of 1924? ______________________

6. The home state of Calvin Coolidge ______________________________

7. This man served as Secretary of State under both Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge. ______________________

8. When Coolidge retired, he bought an estate in Northampton called ________________.

9. Before becoming Vice President and President, Coolidge served as Governor of ________ ____________________.

10. Whose work is the famous painting of Grace Coolidge in the red dress with her white dog? ______________________________

11. Who was Calvin Coolidge's Vice President? ______________________________

12. When Warren G. Harding died, who administered the oath of office to Calvin Coolidge? ______________________________

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Why was Calvin Coolidge so popular with the people?

2. Describe Calvin Coolidge's First Lady, Grace Goodhue Coolidge.

3. How did Coolidge's outlook on the world contrast sharply with the people he served?

4. Why do you think Calvin Coolidge chose not to run for re-election in 1928, even though he most probably would have won?

HERBERT HOOVER

(1929-1933)

Courtesy Library of Congress

When Herbert Hoover won the presidential election of 1928, he defeated the Democratic candidate Alfred E. Smith by the largest majority of votes received up to that point. Four years later he lost the 1932 election to Franklin D. Roosevelt by an even larger margin. The cause was the Great Depression which began only seven months after he took office. Hoover had entered the White House during prosperous times, and when the crash came, the people only naturally blamed him. Little did they realize that the nation had been on a reckless collision course with itself for a long time and that regardless of who had been President, the Great Depression would have occurred.

Hoover was born in 1874 in West Branch, Iowa, the first President to be born west of the Mississippi River. His father, a Quaker blacksmith, died when Herbert was only six, and his mother died when he was nine. He was raised by relatives, spending most of his childhood with an uncle. After getting his secondary school education, he become interested in engineering and enrolled at Stanford University as a geology student. There he met Lou Henry, the daughter of a wealthy banker. The two were later married and had two sons.

Herbert Hoover began his career as a mining engineer in San Francisco. Shortly thereafter, he moved on to a job in Australia, and then ten years later accepted a position with the Chinese government as an engineering consultant. From there he went to London, where he started as a partner in a mining firm; then he established his own company. He became a millionaire and developed a reputation as an honest, yet successful businessman. When World War I broke out, Hoover volunteered to help stranded Americans get home. He also organized a relief program for Belguim. When the United States entered the war, Hoover was appointed by President Wilson to head the Food Administration. He helped enact a voluntary program to cut down on the intake of food by Americans to help feed the starving millions in Europe. From that point, Hoover served as Secretary of Commerce under both the Harding and Coolidge administrations.

When Calvin Coolidge chose not to run for President in 1928, the nomination fell upon the shoulders of Herbert Hoover. After his landslide win, Hoover joyously entered the White House expecting prosperity to continue. When the depression first hit, most people thought it was only a temporary thing and didn't seem too concerned. Hoover continued to convince them their problems would be short-lived, and he personally was reluctant to use his executive powers to interfere. But by 1932, he realized the full impact of the problems and began to call for help from Congress in passing laws that would aid the distressed economy. By election time in November of that year, it became clear that the Republicans had little chance of winning, and the Democratic candidate Franklin D. Roosevelt won by a landslide. After retiring, Hoover spent much of his time traveling, lecturing and writing books. He died in 1964 at the age of 90.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. What was Herbert Hoover's major field of study at the university level? ____________

2. Herbert Hoover was the first President to be born west of the Mississippi—the place was the small community in Iowa ____________.

3. It was at this famous California university that Herbert Hoover met and fell in love with Lou Henry, who would later become his wife after they both graduated. ____________

4. The term used to describe the voluntary economizing food cutbacks by Americans to feed the starving people of Europe was ____________.

5. The term used to describe the make-shift, tar-paper shacks that were commonplace during the Great Depression ____________

6. The post served by Herbert Hoover during the administrations of both Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge ____________

7. The massive Hoover Dam on the Colorado River was once called ____________.

8. Although she had no daughters of her own, Lou Hoover was interested in this association for girls, and not only contributed heavily towards its success but also served as its president. ____________

9. Herbert Hoover defeated this man in the election of 1928 in the greatest landslide of votes up to that point in history. ____________

10. The ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol (as provided by the Eighteenth Amendment) was called ____________.

11. The "bonus army" that marched on Washington in 1932 was made up of ____________ ____________.

12. The Washington custom of cabinet members' wives receiving callers one day each week was called ____________ and was abandoned by Lou Hoover during her husband's administration.

Name ______________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What were the causes of the Great Depression of 1929 and the years that followed?

2. What was the difference between the terms "Hooverize" and "Hooverville," both famously associated with the administration?

3. How did the Reconstruction Finance Corporation try to help business during the Great Depression?

4. How was Herbert Hoover able to restore his good name to the public after he left the White House?

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

☆ (1933-1945) ☆

Courtesy Library of Congress

Franklin D. Roosevelt served as President for a longer period of time than any President before him (over twelve years), and because of the Twenty-second Constitutional Amendment, that record will remain forever etched into history. (The Twenty-second Amendment limits the number of times a President can be elected to two.)

Roosevelt died in office shortly after being elected as President a fourth time. He had brought the nation through its most severe depression and was in the midst of leading it through World War II when he died. He was loved by millions and hated by others. His New Deal involved such strong use of executive power that many people felt he was abusing the power of the presidency. Under his authority, governmental agencies were created to spend billions of dollars on relief for those in need and jobs for those who had none. It was the faith of those who put their trust in him to help them out of distress that made him such an overwhelming success and ranked him among the great Presidents.

He was born in 1882, in Hyde Park, New York, the son of a wealthy railroad vice president. His childhood was marked by a rigid, yet eventful schedule. His education consisted of governesses and private tutors. After graduation from Harvard University, he enrolled at Columbia University Law School, but he left school because he had no interest in law. He married a distant cousin, the niece of Theodore Roosevelt, who was Franklin's fifth cousin. The couple had six children. His wife Eleanor became one of the best known of all First Ladies.

His rise through the ranks in politics began as a New York state senator. Woodrow Wilson then appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He ran unsuccessfully for the United States Senate and was the vice-presidential candidate with James M. Cox on the losing ticket of 1920 against Warren G. Harding. In 1921 he suffered a severe case of polio which he was stricken with while visiting the family summer home off New Brunswick, Canada. He fought the paralysis as best as he could through intense exercise and swimming, though he never walked again without the aid of leg braces. Many thought his political career had ended, but Roosevelt fought back, and he soon became the Governor of New York. He won re-election in 1930 by a wide margin and began thinking seriously about becoming President. His program for the "forgotten man" won him the Democratic nomination, and he easily defeated Herbert Hoover in the election itself. His three complete administrations were loaded with controversy, as Roosevelt did indeed assume many powers that were often constitutionally questionable. But he did all this in the name of "necessity" to get things done. He also attempted to keep the United States neutral for a time in World War II, but the Japanese attack of Pearl Harbor ended that. He plunged into an all-out effort to see that the United States won the war. It is said that he wanted to retire after his third term, but he wanted to avoid a change in leadership so close to the probable end of World War II. Roosevelt died of a cerebral hemorrhage shortly after his fourth term began and before the war had ended.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. What was the relationship between Theodore and Franklin D. Roosevelt? ____________ ____________________

2. Franklin D. Roosevelt's blood relationship to his wife Eleanor ________________________

3. The foundation bought by Roosevelt which provided low-cost treatment for fellow polio victims ____

4. The campaign song of Franklin D. Roosevelt during the 1932 presidential election was ____________________________.

5. Franklin D. Roosevelt gave regular radio talks to the people of America, which came to be known as ________________________.

6. Roosevelt's wide range reform program designed to bring America out of its most severe depression was called the ________________________.

7. Roosevelt's Latin American foreign policy was called the ________________________.

8. Besides Roosevelt, who were the other two of the Big Three? ____________________ and ________________________

9. The famous Crimean resort where the Big Three mapped out the final assault on Germany ____________________

10. The 1941 declaration signed between the United States and Britain that would pledge the two countries not to seek additional territories and to respect the right of every nation to choose its own form of government was ____________________________.

11. Franklin D. Roosevelt's two famous trademarks were ____________________________ ______________________ and ______________________________________.

12. In Roosevelt's famous Four Freedoms speech, he said the war aims were freedom of ______________________ and ____________________, and freedom from ______________ and ________________________.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What were the Hundred Days?

2. How did Roosevelt try to end unemployment during the depression?

3. How did Roosevelt deal with his bout with polio, which left him paralyzed?

4. Why was Roosevelt's wife Eleanor known as the "First Lady of the World"?

HARRY S. TRUMAN

[1945-1953]

Courtesy Harry S. Truman Library

When Franklin D. Roosevelt died in office only eighty-three days into his fourth term in office, Harry S. Truman was forced into making some of the most crucial decisions in the nation's history. It was his decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan to force an early surrender. Once the war ended, there were many nations suffering from its ravages, and Truman's administration created assistance relief programs like the Truman Doctrine, the Point Four Program and the Marshall Plan. When South Korea was threatened by Communist North Korea, Truman sent money and manpower, even though it meant risking war with Russia. Because of this the South Korean government was saved, and the United States proved to the world it would defend its friends. Like Roosevelt before him, Harry S. Truman was loved by many for his straightforward honesty, but hated by some for being less than diplomatic at times.

Truman was born in 1884 in Lamar, Missouri, the son of a livestock dealer. He grew up in Independence, and became a bank clerk. As an adult he became a farmer near Grandview, Missouri. In 1917 he was called by the National Guard to serve in the artillery division of World War II. After the war he married his childhood sweetheart, Bess Wallace, whom he had known since he was 6 years old. The couple had one daughter Mary Margaret. He and a friend opened a men's clothing store in Kansas City that failed, but Truman spent fifteen years paying off the debt rather than filing for bankruptcy.

With the help of Democratic Party boss Tom Pendergast, Truman won a seat as county administrator. He quickly developed a reputation for honesty. In 1934 he was elected to the United States Senate. There he gained a reputation for his strong contribution to various committees. In 1944 there was a heated contest between Truman and three others for the Democratic vice-presidential nomination. Roosevelt himself settled the issue by choosing Truman as his running mate. Only thirteen days after he assumed the office of President following Roosevelt's death, the United Nations met for the first time in San Francisco. That was shortly followed by Germany's surrender. Truman then went to Potsdam, Germany, to meet with Joseph Stalin of Russia and Winston Churchill of Great Britain to issue an ultimatum of Japan's surrender. His decision to drop bombs on Japan was made in the interests of hastening Japan's surrender and saving American lives. Truman then began formulating policies of his own which he called an "extension" of Roosevelt's New Deal. Truman called his program the Fair Deal, which consisted of twenty-one points designed to expand Social Security, full-employment measures, public housing, slum clearance, fair employment practices, minority rights and scientific research, as well as health insurance benefits and aid to education. In 1948, Truman was elected in his own right even though the polls showed Thomas Dewey was supposed to win. He chose not to run in 1952 and retired to his home in Independence, where he died in 1972.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Why was Truman's middle name merely the initial S? ______________________
____
2. What name did Harry Truman jokingly use for both his wife and his daughter Margaret?
____
3. What were the two Japanese cities Truman ordered bombed to hasten Japan's surrender? ______________________ and ______________________
4. The name for Truman's 21-point program he considered an extension of Roosevelt's New Deal ______________________
5. The city in Germany where Truman met with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin to discuss post-war plans ______________________
6. He commanded the U.N. troops in Korea until he was "relieved" of his duty by Truman.
____
7. Truman won the election of 1948 over this Republican, whom the polls said was sure to win. ______________________
8. A third-party candidate in the election of 1948 was Strom Thurmond, the candidate of Southern Democrats called ______________ who opposed civil rights.
9. This program, proposed by Truman's Secretary of State, would assist war-torn nations in Europe through economic aid by the United States. ______________________
10. The Democratic machine party boss in Kansas City, who helped get Truman's political career rolling ______________________
11. The organization joined by the United States under the Truman administration which considered an "attack on any one of the member nations as an attack on all the nations"
____
12. When the White House fell into serious disrepair, the Truman's moved out for a time across the street to ______________________.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What was Harry S. Truman's Fair Deal?

2. How was Truman able to win the election of 1948 over Thomas Dewey, when the polls indicated he was far behind just a few weeks before the election?

3. Why did Truman relieve General Douglas MacArthur of his command of U.N. troops in Korea?

4. Why do you think Truman ordered the atomic bomb dropped on the city of Hiroshima, killing thousands of innocent people—then a few days later having another bomb dropped on Nagasaki?

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

(1953-1961)

Courtesy Library of Congress

Although Dwight D. Eisenhower felt that "lifelong professional soldiers" should remain away from politics, the pressures to serve his country as its President were just too great, and he also decided he wanted to "clean up the mess in Washington" (referring to the Harry S. Truman years in the White House). The warmth of "Ike's" homespun personality combined with his brilliant military record made him successful at the polls, and he had a lasting effect on the people as he served out his two terms in the White House. During the Eisenhower administration the nation enjoyed peace and prosperity and did much to ease the cold war tension between the United States and Communist countries. Although he had several health problems that diminished from his capacity to serve as President, he was always able to bounce back within a short period of time, and the people loved him as an honest and straightforward man.

He was born in 1890, the son of a creamery mechanic. After high school he went to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, where he played on the football team until a knee injury forced him out of the game. After graduating from West Point, he was assigned to Fort Sam Houston, where he met Mamie Geneva Doud, who would eventually become his wife. The couple had two sons and were heartbroken when their firstborn died of scarlet fever at the age of 3. Eisenhower held many different positions within the military and as he rose through through the ranks. The consistent methodical precision with which he dealt with each of his assignments earned him a reputation as being both dedicated and brilliant as a military strategist. His work under the Army Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall, helped to get him the position of supreme commander of the European invasion at Normandy. Franklin D. Roosevelt had planned to place Marshall in charge but decided he shouldn't "monkey with a winning combination" so he chose Eisenhower to command the assault.

When the war was over, he became president of Columbia University for a time, and then became supreme commander of NATO before entering the political arena in the election of 1952. Both his wins over Adlai Stevenson were convincing, and his constant theme through both his terms was to strengthen the ties of free nations against the spread of Communism. Although his administration was marked by many historical events and successes, his "Atoms for Peace" plan (in which nations would pool their information for peaceful purposes) and the Eisenhower Doctrine (U.S. aid to the Middle East nations fighting Communism) were among his more noted achievements. At home he launched into an ambitious program to build over 41,000 miles of interstate highways and furthered the cause of civil rights. After serving his two terms, he retired to his farm in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. Eisenhower died of heart failure on March 28, 1969.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. What was "Ike's" given name at birth? ______________________
2. How did Dwight D. Eisenhower and his Vice President, Richard M. Nixon, become distantly related? ______________________
3. The plan of the allies to cross the English Channel and invade the coast of Normandy was called______________________.
4. When was D-Day?______________________
5. Following World War II, Eisenhower retired from active duty and became president of this university. ______________________
6. Eisenhower's Democratic opponent during both the 1952 and 1956 presidential elections was ______________________.
7. Ike's running mate in both the elections of 1952 and 1956 was ______________________ ______________________.
8. This United States Senator from Wisconsin caused widespread panic and controversy in the United States when he launched into a probing search for Communists in government under the Eisenhower administration. ______________________
9. It was during the Eisenhower administration that the Russians launched the first artificial satellite called ______________________, which touched off the "race for space" between the United States and Russia.
10. Dwight D. Eisenhower's favorite form of recreation was______________________.
11. The Cuban anti-American dictator who rose to power during the Eisenhower years and seized all United States owned property in Cuba ______________________
12. Although most people associate Dwight D. Eisenhower with the state of Kansas, he was actually born in the state of______________________.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Eisenhower had been asked in 1948 by both parties to run for the presidency, but he turned them down insisting professional soldiers should not enter the political arena. Why do you suppose he changed his mind and accepted the Republican nomination in 1952?

____

____

____

____

2. What were some of the difficult challenges Eisenhower faced during his two terms in office?

____

____

____

____

3. The decision on choosing the date for D-Day was, in Eisenhower's words, "the toughest decision of my life. . . ." What factors entered into making the choice of days such a difficult decision?

____

____

____

____

4. During the campaign for the 1956 presidency, Eisenhower's Democratic opponent accused the President of being a "part-time" President. What did he mean by this accusation?

____

____

____

____

JOHN F. KENNEDY

(1961-1963)

Courtesy the White House

On November 22, 1963, John F. Kennedy was assassinated just two years and ten months after taking office. However, during that time he had served in history as one of America's great Presidents. His dynamic personality and abilty to convince others of his promise for increasing America's greatness brought to the nation a new realism and hope for the future. His family's wealth and the fact that he was a Roman Catholic made him an underdog in the election of 1960 against Richard Nixon, but a series of TV debates between the two convinced the American people he was indeed the man who could best fulfill their needs. The firm stand he took in the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 placed the nation on the very brink of atomic war, but the Russians backed down, removed the missiles and both Kennedy and the United States became the symbol of freedom throughout the world. When Kennedy was assassinated, the whole world mourned his death and leaders and dignitaries from over one hundred foreign countries came to Washington for his funeral.

John F. Kennedy was born in 1917, in Brookline, Massachusetts, the son of Joseph Patrick and Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy. His father was a self-made millionaire, and "Jack," as he was called as a youth, was one of nine Kennedy children. The fact that his family had wealth allowed him the privilege of attending fine schools, but Jack was nonetheless a rough-and-tumble youth who was very competitive at whatever he did. After graduating from Harvard in 1940, he entered the Navy and was given command of a PT boat in the Solomon Islands. There a Japanese destroyer cut his boat in two, and Kennedy, badly wounded, led his men to safety after spending the most of four days in the water. He was later awarded the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, plus a Purple Heart for his heroism.

His rise in politics began in 1946 when he won out over nine other Democratic candidates in a primary for a seat in the United States House of Representatives. He then easily won the election itself and was re-elected in 1948 and 1950. In 1952 he won an upset over the incumbent Henry Cabot Lodge in an election for the United States Senate. Soon after his election he married Jacqueline Bouvier, the daughter of a wealthy Wall Street broker. Her elegance, charm, and exquisite taste would later help Kennedy in the "new image" the couple would portray while in the White House. In 1956 Kennedy made a bid for the vice-presidential nomination, but he lost out to Estes Kefauver. Almost immediately thereafter he began his campaign to win the 1960 nomination. All his groundwork and footwork paid off as he won the primaries he needed and won the nomination on the first ballot. His battle with Nixon in the election itself was very close in the popular vote of the people, but he won the big states necessary and carried the electoral vote 303 to 219. When he was struck down by an assassin's bullet, the nation and the world mourned his death. But his program lived on, and his successor Lyndon Johnson designed much of his own early presidency around a continuation of what Kennedy had started.

Name ________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The name John F. Kennedy gave to his program ________________

2. John F. Kennedy won a Pulitzer Prize for this book which he wrote about the brave deeds of United States Senators. ________________

3. Under Kennedy's administration, a ten-year program of United States aid to Latin American countries willing to turn to democracy was begun called the ________________ ________________.

4. Kennedy believed in the equality of races and ordered thousands of troops (at a cost of millions of taxpayers' dollars) to the University of Mississippi to ensure that no harm came to this young man, the first black to enroll there. ________________

5. The United States stood on the brink of atomic war when Kennedy ordered the Russians to remove nuclear warheads from this Communist island nation close to the United States. ________________

6. The city in which President Kennedy was assassinated was ________________.

7. There is much controversy surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy, but there is overwhelming evidence that he was shot by ________________.

8. Before the true facts of the assassination could be uncovered, Kennedy's accused assassin was shot and killed by ________________.

9. What was the name of the famous boat commanded by John F. Kennedy in World War II? ________________

10. The volunteer organization created under the Kennedy administration that sent over seven thousand young Americans to underdeveloped nations to help them raise their standard of living ________________

11. Kennedy graduated cum laude from this prestigious university, where he wrote the best seller *Why England Slept* as his senior thesis. ________________

12. John F. Kennedy's Attorney General ________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Many Democrats thought Kennedy had little chance of winning the presidency in 1960 because of several disadvantages against him. What were these "disadvantages" that supposedly made him a dark horse?

2. One of the most important issues at home addressed by the Kennedy administration was civil rights. Briefly outline some of the steps Kennedy took to back up his belief that ". . . race has no place in American life."

3. Why was there so much controversy surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy?

4. Why was John F. Kennedy considered by many to have been a great President?

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

(1963-1969)

Courtesy Library of Congress

It was a sad and solemn ceremony when Lyndon Baines Johnson was sworn in as President of the United States at 2:39 p.m. on November 22, 1963, by Federal Judge Sarah T. Hughes. Johnson promised to pick up the torch that John F. Kennedy had lit and to carry this program with the same determination. No one could have done better! Lyndon Johnson will perhaps be historically remembered as the President who was able better than any other President to influence Congress into legislation he wanted approved. A shocked nation (and Congress) rallied around Lyndon Johnson and were at least in part responsible for the success of his "LBJ Treatment" as it came to be called. Johnson did such a good job that in the election of 1964, when he won the presidency in his own right, he received over 61 percent of the vote, which was one of the largest percentages in history polled by a presidential candidate. The war in Vietnam proved to be his undoing, and its overwhelming unpopularity with the American public made Johnson decide not to run for re-election in 1968.

Johnson was born in 1908, in Texas, the son of a farmer and school teacher who had also served in the Texas State Legislature. He went to Johnson City High School, where he graduated as president of his class at the age of 15. Although his parents urged him to go to college, he didn't like the idea of studying and spent some time hitchhiking up and down the coast of California doing odd jobs. He finally came home and decided college was best for him. He entered Southwest Texas State Teachers College, where he went until he was forced to drop out temporarily because he ran out of money. He took a teaching job for awhile, then returned to finish college.

His entry into politics began in 1931 when he helped Richard Kleberg, owner of the famed King Ranch, campaign for a seat in Congress. When Kleberg won, he took Johnson with him to Washington as his secretary. On one of Johnson's missions as congressional secretary back to Texas, he met Claudia Alta Taylor, who would later become his wife, "Lady Bird" to America. The couple had two daughters, Lynda Bird and Luci Baines, both very popular in America during the Johnson years. Lyndon became the Texas director of the National Youth Administration under Franklin D. Roosevelt and fast earned a national reputation. He ran for Congress in 1937 and easily won in a special election. After serving five and a half terms in the House, he won a seat in the United States Senate in 1948, where he soon became the youngest minority leader in Senate history. His rise through the ranks in the Senate were unparalleled, and he was one of the leading candidates for the 1960 presidential nomination. When he lost out to John F. Kennedy, he graciously accepted the vice-presidential nomination and the rest is history. While he attempted to carry out Kennedy's programs, his strong influence over Congress made him historically significant as a President who got what he wanted. In 1973 Johnson suffered a heart attack and died.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. The name for Johnson's domestic program was ____________________, a term that "caught on" and was quite popular in America.

2. The President who saw Johnson's real worth when he appointed him as the Texas director of the National Youth Administration ____________________

3. Johnson was sworn in shortly after the death of John F. Kennedy by ____________ ____________.

4. In 1964 Johnson won the presidency in his own right by one of the biggest popular vote majorities in history. His running mate was ____________________.

5. The Republican opponent Johnson defeated by a landslide in the election of 1964 was ____________________.

6. Under Johnson's administration the space program reached new "heights," including the first manned trip beyond the earth's gravitational pull and into lunar orbit in the mission called ____________________.

7. The greatest foreign problem faced by the Johnson administration was ____________.

8. Johnson's program to help the poor was called the ____________________.

9. Johnson's Texas ranch was called the ____________________.

10. Johnson's two daughters ____________ and ____________, both very popular with the American public, married while their father was in the White House.

11. Under the Johnson administration, he became the first black appointed to serve in the United States Supreme Court. ____________________

12. Lyndon Johnson's wife's real name was Claudia Taylor. She was better known as ______ ____________.

For Thinking and Discussing

Name ______________________________

1. What was Johnson's Great Society?

2. How was Lyndon Johnson able to so successfully manipulate Congress into getting passed the legislation he desired?

3. It seems that almost every First Lady has some pet project which she endorses. What was Lady Bird's main project as First Lady?

4. Why do you think Lyndon B. Johnson chose not to run for re-election in 1964?

RICHARD M. NIXON

(1969-1974)

Richard Nixon was the only President in history to resign while in office. His resignation was the result of an almost inevitable impeachment and conviction as a result of the Watergate scandal, which involved a break-in of Democratic headquarters during the 1972 election campaign. The dark cloud surrounding his historical move tends to outshadow the positive marks of his administration which saw him win re-election in 1972 by one of the greatest popular vote landslides in history. His election to the presidency in 1968 marked one of the greatest political comebacks in history, as he had served two terms as Vice President under Dwight D. Eisenhower—then lost in his bid for the presidency in 1960 to John F. Kennedy. Following that crushing blow, he lost in a bid to become Governor of California in 1962 and was considered politically dead by many. However, by 1968, he had won back, through hard work and intense campaigning efforts, his position in the Republican Party, and he won all the presidential primaries he entered. By the time the Republican convention was held in Miami Beach, he had enough support to win the nomination on the first ballot. His election over Hubert Humphrey was fairly close in the popular vote of the people, but he won a decided majority in the Electoral College. Perhaps Nixon's proudest moment was the peace settlement in Vietnam.

He was born in 1913 in Yorba Linda, California, the son of a grocery store owner who followed the Quaker religion. Nixon's family moved during his youth to Whittier, where he entered college at the age of 17. After graduating from the Quaker institution, he won a scholarship to the Duke University School of Law, where he graduated third in a class of forty-four in 1937. He returned to Whittier and went into partnership in a law firm there. He also met Thelma Catharine Ryan, a local schoolteacher, whom he fell in love with and married in 1940. The couple had two daughters, Julie and Tricia, both who would later marry during Nixon's White House years. After serving in World War II, where he rose to the rank of lieutenant commander, he plunged into politics by entering the 1946 congressional race against a Democrat incumbent who appeared firmly entrenched for as long as he chose to run. Nixon, through hard work, was able to win the election and was elected a second term to the House before winning a seat in the United States Senate in 1950. He gained national fame when he doggedly pursued the conviction of Alger Hiss, a former State Department official who had sold certain secrets to the Russians. In 1952 and 1956 he served under Dwight D. Eisenhower as Vice President. He assumed one of the more active roles of a Vice President and actually took over for Eisenhower during his recovery from a heart attack. His rise to the presidency in 1968 after losing the 1962 California gubernatorial race ranks as one of the greatest political comebacks in history; however his implication in Watergate and his resignation brought shame and disgrace to the presidency.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Nixon opened a door that had been shut for over twenty years when he visited this giant Asian country. ____________

2. The Vice President under Richard Nixon who resigned in the heat of investigations into his alleged wrongdoing when he was Governor of Maryland was ____________.

3. Nixon's favorite method of addressing the American public ____________

4. The gesture associated with victory made famous by Richard Nixon ____________

5. The Senate committee investigating President Nixon's involvement in the Watergate scandal was chaired by ____________.

6. The location of Nixon's "Western White House" was ____________.

7. Nixon's choice to replace Spiro Agnew when Agnew resigned as his Vice President ____________

8. Next to the Watergate scandal, the low point in Nixon's career was his 1962 defeat by ____________ in the election for Governor of California.

9. Nixon became a national figure when he pursued the conviction of ____________, a State Department official who had passed government information to the Russians.

10. As Vice President under Eisenhower, Nixon toured Russia and engaged in the famous ____________ during a tour of that country.

11. Nixon's domestic reform program was called the ____________.

12. Nixon's wife Thelma Catharine Ryan was better known to America as ____________.

Name ____________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. How did Nixon handle the demand by Republicans that he withdraw his nomination as Vice President in 1952?

2. How was Richard Nixon able to rebound from almost political oblivian, when he lost the 1960 presidential race to John F. Kennedy, then lost in the 1962 bid to become Governor of California? From that point he rose to the highest elective position this country has to offer.

3. One of the most positive aspects associated with the Nixon years was his foreign policy. What steps did he take abroad to earn this distinction?

4. Why do you think Richard Nixon resigned from the presidency?

GERALD R. FORD

(1974-1977)

Gerald R. Ford became President of the United States under the most unusual circumstances in American history. In 1973 he was in the middle of serving his thirteenth term in the United States House of Representatives. He had risen to the position of House Minority Leader, and he was well respected by his colleagues on both sides of the political aisle. A lengthy federal investigation uncovered evidence that Vice President Spiro T. Agnew (under President Richard Nixon) was guilty of accepting bribes when he had been Governor of Maryland. When confronted, Agnew admitted his guilt and resigned from office. According to provisions of the Twenty-fifth Amendment to the Constitution, President Nixon had the power to nominate someone to take Agnew's position (subject to approval by Congress). Nixon's choice was Gerald R. Ford. Shortly thereafter, the House of Representatives launched an investigation into the possible wrongdoing by President Nixon during the 1972 presidential campaign when he alledgedly indirectly was involved in a burglary of Democratic headquarters. The case came to be known as the Watergate scandal. Nixon, at first denying guilt, later admitted his involvement and resigned from office leaving the presidency to Gerald R. Ford. Although Ford was considered a very honorable man and did his best to restore prestige to the White House, the nation faced severe inflation that he could not stop. This led to his eventual defeat in 1976 by Jimmy Carter when he tried to win the presidency in his own right.

He was born Leslie King, Jr., in Omaha, Nebraska. When he was only two years old, his parents divorced. His mother later married a man (Gerald Rudolph Ford) who insisted that the child take his name. Gerald R. Ford grew up in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he was a fine athlete. His football success carried over into college days at the University of Michigan, where he was voted the team's most valuable player. After Michigan, he studied law at Yale, where he graduated in 1941. He volunteered for the Navy in World War II and rose to the rank of lieutenant commander. When the war was over, he returned to a law practice and became interested in politics. He won an election to the House of Representatives and would go on to win twelve more terms. In 1947 he met Elizabeth Bloomer, a fashion coordinator in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The couple married and had four children. Ford's rise through the ranks in the House was based on honesty, hard work and being able to "thread the political needle" during times when that was necessary. As President he was faced with some difficult times with the economy in trouble and the public lacking confidence in the presidency because of Watergate. Gerald R. Ford did his very best to restore that lost faith in the office, but by 1976 when the presidential race rolled around, it became quite clear that the people needed a change and that change was Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Gerald R. Ford's name at birth was ____.
2. As a Boy Scout, Gerald Ford ranks as the highest among Presidents with the rank of ____________________.
3. Because of his work with the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, Ford wrote a best seller about Lee Harvey Oswald called ________ ____________________.
4. Whom did Gerald R. Ford choose as his Vice President? ____________________
5. Ford's program to pardon those who had dodged the draft by requiring them to give two years service to the government was called the ____________________.
6. Ford kept Nixon's Secretary of State, a man many considered one of history's finest. ____________________
7. Gerald R. Ford built a reputation in the House of Representatives, not only through his honest and hard work, but the fact that he was there a long time. In fact, he was elected a total of ________ times to the House.
8. Lynette Fromme and Sara Jane Moore had this in common. ____________________ ____________________
9. The building in Washington that led eventually to Nixon's resignation and Gerald R. Ford's rise to the presidency ____________________
10. Gerald Ford's chief challenger for the Republican nomination in 1976 was ____________.
11. Gerald Ford was a Wolverine on the Big Ten Football team of what university? ________
12. Who were the stars of the "Ev and Jerry Show"? ____________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. When Gerald R. Ford became President, he was applauded by both parties and the American public as well. However, within a short time, he fell under criticism for issuing a full pardon to Richard Nixon. Why was he so criticized for his actions?

2. When Gerald Ford became President of the United States he quipped, "I'm a Ford, not a Lincoln." What did he mean by this?

3. When the Arab world raised the price of oil over 400 percent, what action did Gerald Ford take to curtail the use of gasoline?

4. When Gerald Ford became President, he was a much-loved man in Congress. While President, he never did anything to give people question to doubt his honesty. Why then do you think he lost the election of 1976 against Jimmy Carter when he tried to win the presidency in his own right?

JIMMY CARTER

(1977-1981)

The story of Jimmy Carter's rise to the presidency is one of going from a relative unknown nationally in 1971 when he became Governor of Georgia to his winning the Democratic nomination on the first ballot at the National Convention in 1976 in New York City. He tried to carry the theme of "more is not necessarily better" (which he outlined in his Inaugural Address) through his entire administration. He also promised to make himself more accessible to the people, and he set the tone by walking down Pennsylvania Avenue on his Inauguration Day. Carter brought with him to Washington the easy-going soft-spoken life-style of Georgia and the people loved it. However, admiration for his life-style didn't spill over into support for legislation he wanted. He faced staff opposition from those legislators who were more interested in local issues than national party politics. Although Carter had a comprehensive energy plan and designs to heavily tax the windfall profits of the oil industry as well as some very definite ideas on fighting inflation, the legislation Congress did plan was far less than he desired. In foreign affairs he was successful in negotiating a peaceful settlement between Egypt and Israel. He also persuaded the Senate to ratify a treaty with Panama in which the canal would be turned over to them in the year 2000. However, he was less than successful with the Soviet Union, and he encouraged the United States to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games. Perhaps the most serious problem was the take-over of the American Embassy in Iran when the Shah and his government were overthrown. The Americans inside were held hostage for fourteen months before their release the day Jimmy Carter left office.

Carter was born James Earl Carter, Jr., in 1924 near Plains, Georgia. He was the son of a peanut farmer devoted to the Southern Baptist religion. As a small boy he dreamed of going to the United States Naval Academy, a dream which later came true when he received the appointment while enrolled at Georgia Southwestern College. He then took additional classwork at Georgia Tech that would qualify him for the Academy. He married Rosalynn Smith, a girl from Plains, Georgia, in 1946, and the couple had four children. He resigned his commission in the Navy when his father died of cancer, and he felt he should return to Plains to run the family peanut business. He became involved in civic affairs, which eventually spilled over into politics. He served two terms in the Georgia State Senate before running unsuccessfully for governor in 1966. In 1970, however, he came back and won the race for Governor of Georgia and his entry into national politics began at that point. He became much interested in becoming President and quietly built the support that would win him eighteen primaries and the nomination in 1976.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Jimmy Carter made a tourist attraction out of this small town in Georgia, by the mere fact that he was born there. ______________________
2. Jimmy Carter made this food famous while President. ______________________
3. This man resigned as Carter's Secretary of State when an attempted rescue of the hostages in Iran failed, an action he was against. ______________________
4. Iranian students took over the American Embassy in this city and held the occupants hostage for fourteen months. ______________________
5. Carter's proudest moment in office was ______________________.
6. What brought Jimmy Carter to resign his commission in the Navy and return to Plains, Georgia? ______________________
7. Jimmy Carter's mother came to be known to America as ______________________.
8. Jimmy Carter's rank in the military when he resigned to return to run the family peanut business was ______________________.
9. Jimmy Carter's religion ______________________
10. In 1976 Jimmy Carter won the Democratic caucus in this state, thus putting him on the map politically and eventually leading to his winning the nomination. ______________________
11. Jimmy Carter's running mate in 1976 was ______________________.
12. The Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT II) were carried on between the United States and ______________________.

Name ____________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Unlike most Presidents, Jimmy Carter never served in Congress. How then did he gain a national reputation that would land him in the White House?

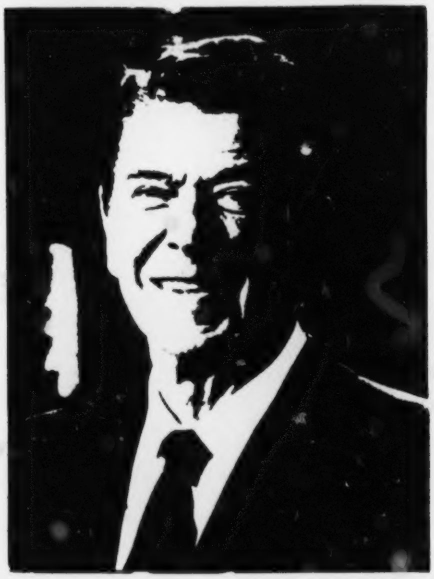
2. What were Jimmy Carter's most notable achievements as President?

3. Why did Iranian students take the United States Embassy in Teheran by force and hold the Americans as hostages?

4. Why do you think Jimmy Carter was defeated by Ronald Reagan in the 1980 presidential election?

RONALD REAGAN

[1981-1989]



Ronald Reagan became the nation's fortieth President in 1981 largely through the conservation he demonstrated as Governor of California in restoring that state to financial stability. The nation was plagued with problems both at home and abroad, and Reagan pledged his administration to solving those problems. The general feeling among Americans was one of pessimism with a sagging economy and a declining faith in what lay ahead. The problem with the Soviet Union and its invasion of Afghanistan, plus the Iranian hostage crisis, made Reagan's campaign promises seem almost hopeless. But Ronald Reagan was a gifted speaker and those behind the scenes in his campaign skillfully maneuvered well past Jimmy Carter in the election itself. Once in office, he quickly began to implement his program to lower the rate of inflation and pump lifeblood back into the American economy. Congress went along with most of Reagan's plans to cut taxes and curb government spending. But a severe recession hit the United States in 1981 that put thousands of people out of work. Conditions gradually did improve, however, even though it took longer than Reagan had promised. By the election of 1984, voters liked his policies and programs well enough to reelect him by a landslide over Democratic opponent Walter Mondale.

Reagan was born in 1911, in Tampico, Illinois, the son of a shoe salesman. His parents moved to Dixon when he was 9 years old, and there Reagan was extremely active in sports as he went through elementary and high school. After that he enrolled in Eureka College where he played football, was captain of the swimming team and appeared in several college plays. His first job after college was WOC radio in Davenport, Iowa, where he worked as a sports announcer. In 1937, while in California covering the spring training of the Chicago Cubs, he landed a job in Hollywood, and his motion picture career was on the road. He married actress Jane Wyman, and the couple had a daughter and adopted a son; however that marriage ended in divorce. Reagan later married Nancy Davis, and she and Reagan had two children. Reagan's movie career involved his appearance in over fifty films, and he also became involved in television. But he had always been interested in politics. In 1964 he gained national attention as a politician when he made a rousing speech on behalf of Republican candidate Barry Goldwater. In 1966 he ran for Governor of California and won over the incumbent Pat Brown by a landslide. He was reelected in 1970, and it was here that he laid his groundwork necessary for running for the presidency.

The Reagan years did provide an expanded economy with the creation of 16 million new jobs and imposed more regulation spending restraints, but the huge budget deficit and trade gap he left behind made the U.S. the world's biggest debtor, a problem that will no doubt haunt his successors for years to come.

Name ____________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Although he never served in Congress, Ronald Reagan was twice elected Governor of ____________________, where he earned a reputation for wise fiscal spending.
2. Although Ronald Reagan gained popularity for his widespread budget cuts, there was one area of the budget he insisted on spending more. ____________________
3. Ronald Reagan's economic policies were referred to by the news media as ____________________.
4. An attempted assassination was made on President Reagan in 1981 in this city. ________
5. Ronald Reagan hosted this TV weekly duing the 1950's. ____________________
6. Reagan's most famous role as a movie star was when he played Notre Dame football star____________________.
7. Ronald Reagan's autobiography was called ____________________.
8. In 1976 Ronald Reagan made a serious challenge for the Republican nomination, but lost out to____________________.
9. Although Reagan successfully recovered quickly from the 1981 attempt on his life, Reagan's press secretary ____________________ was seriously wounded.
10. Reagan defeated both the 1976-80 President and his Vice President. He defeated President____________________in the election of 1980 and then defeated the President's Vice President ____________________ in the election of 1984.
11. Ronald Reagan persuaded Congress to sell military planes to this Middle Eastern country because it supplies us with much oil. ____________________
12. Reagan's alma mater____________________

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. What problem did Ronald Reagan face when he first entered office?

2. How did Ronald Reagan's handling of the office of Governor of California help him win the presidency?

3. How would Reagan's background as an announcer and then actor have helped him to win the presidency when, in fact, many Americans were criticizing that background when he was campaigning.

4. In 1984, Reagan was re-elected by an even wider margin than he won in 1980. What factor contributed to his landslide victory?

GEORGE BUSH

(1989-1993)

After serving as Vice President to Ronald Reagan through the Reagan years, George Bush took up the conservative torch to seek his own trip to the White House. In his campaign speeches, he pledged to create 30 million jobs and never raise taxes. He stressed ethics in government, racial harmony, dollars for education and child care and his opposition on abortion and gun control. In his public rise to the top, Bush held several positions in major national and international organizations. As Reagan's Vice President, he worked quietly behind the scene. He avoided any direct involvement in the Iran Contra Affair, yet he did not appear to desert Reagan by simply remaining quiet.

Bush was born in 1924 in Milton, Massachusetts, the son of a wealthy banker. When the Bushes moved to Connecticut, his father became a U.S. senator. George Bush attended Phillips Academy in Andover, Massachusetts, and later served in the Navy. He distinguished himself as the youngest commissioned Navy pilot in World War II, where he won the Distinguished Flying Cross. In 1945 he married Barbara Pierce, the daughter of a magazine publisher. Bush then entered Yale where he earned a degree in economics and won a Phi Betta Kappa key. Upon graduation (in only two and one half years), he moved to Texas where he helped to establish an oil company.

During the 1960's Bush was twice elected to the House of Representatives as a Texas Republican, but he lost out in two unsuccessful runs for the U.S. Senate. Richard Nixon appointed him as U.S. delegate to the United Nations. He was later named Republican National Chairman before he became the Director of Central Intelligence. As Reagan's choice for Vice President in both 1980 and 1984, Bush was influential in several matters. He was particularly successful in foreign affairs, including the 1986 raid on Libya in reprisal for its acts of terrorism, and he played an important role in the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Lebanon in 1984. As Bush entered the 1988 campaign for the presidency, he had several enviable advantages—his name recognition as Vice President for eight years, his record as a war hero at 20 and his strong voter ratings for experience and competency. But his critics claimed he suffered from the "wimp factor"—a concern that he wasn't strong enough to run the Oval Office effectively. He fought off the stigma through a rather vicious campaign against Democrat Michael Dukakis and eventually won by a landslide in the November election.

Name ______________________________

Presidential Trivia

1. George Bush earned a degree in __________________________ at Yale University, where he won a Phi Beta Kappa key and got his degree in only two and one half years.
2. During his campaign, Bush was consistently hounded by a fear among Americans (and the press) that he wasn't strong enough to run the Oval Office. This stigma was called the ____
3. Bush's chief contender for the 1988 Republican nomination was ______________.
4. Bush wrote the first autobiography of a Vice President while still in office in 1987 called ____.
5. The names of George and Barbara's six children are ________________________.
6. When his *TBM Avenger* was shot down by the Japanese near the island of Chichi Jimi, he was rescued by the U.S. submarine ______________________________.
7. Bush's birthplace was ____.
8. Bush's choice as running mate was the little-known and somewhat controversial U.S. senator from Indiana named ____________________________.
9. When George Bush hit the campaign trail in his bid for the presidency, voters were surprised by his height of ______, since he had most often been visible to them as the man standing behind Reagan when he was Vice President.
10. In 1945 Bush married Barbara Pierce, daughter of a magazine publisher from ______ ____________________.
11. In the 1988 race for the White House, Bush became embroiled in a bitter campaign against his opponent ____________________________, Governor of Massachusetts.
12. In the election of 1988 Bush won by a landslide, losing only ______________ in the Electoral College among the large states both candidates sought.

Name______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. During George Bush's 1988 campaign for the presidency, he had to continually ward off what the press and much of the general public referred to as the "wimp factor." Though it's simple to figure out the implication it carries, we have to ask ourselves: "Where did it all come from? Was it deserved? And finally, does Bush have the strength and determination to overcome the stereotype?" Jot down your response and thoughts in the space below.

____

____

____

2. How did George Bush's home environment, values and the age of his youth (the 1930's) help to contribute to his image as a hard-working, yet quiet soft-spoken, modest man?

____

____

____

3. During his long quest for the White House, George Bush made several pledges to the American public. Research his campaign platform and list the more important pledge in the space.

____

____

____

4. Research the campaign of 1988. It was often a nasty and trivial affair. As late as June, polls showed Michael Dukakis, his Democratic opponent, ahead by as many as 13-14 percentage points. Follow the remainder of the campaign and jot down the factors you feel contributed to Bush's eventual landslide victory.

____

____

____

BILL CLINTON

(1993-)

During the 1992 race for the presidency, a well publicized ad included a film clip that depicted sixteen-year-old Bill Clinton standing on the White House lawn shaking the hand of his hero, John F. Kennedy. The symbolism of that moment developed into real-life drama during the 1992 election as Clinton fulfilled his dream of following his generation's idol. The sweeping mandate of the American people clearly showed its desire for change and brought with it a hope for a new beginning, one that placed the people first and offered them the opportunity to realize their true potential.

Clinton was born William Jefferson Blythe IV in Hope, Arkansas. His father was killed in an automobile accident before he was born. His mother left him with his grandparents when he was two years old to seek her training as a nurse-anesthetist. He was legally adopted when his mother later married Roger Clinton, Sr. Bill's mother remained his greatest influence. He developed a passion for the jazz saxophone and was also very much interested in politics.

He studied foreign policy at Georgetown University, where he met and worked for Senator William Fullbright, another important influence on his life. Later, he attended and graduated from law school at Yale University, where he met Hillary Rodham. The two were married in 1975 and have a daughter named Chelsea. Clinton then returned to Arkansas, where he was elected that state's attorney general. In 1978 he won the race to become governor of Arkansas. He soon developed a reputation for being very committed to political reform. After losing in his reelection bid in 1980, he ran again in 1982 and again became governor of Arkansas.

His campaign for the presidency in 1992 brought with it echoes of John F. Kennedy as Clinton offered a youthful image (age 46) that carried with it the lofty rhetoric of his hero and the promise of a better tomorrow. His choice for a running mate was 44-year-old Al Gore, who complemented the first all-Southern ticket in modern times.

Name ______________________

Presidential Trivia

1. Bill Clinton called his 1992 campaign platform ______________________.

2. Although he did not win any electoral votes, this Texas billionaire was able to capture 19 percent of the popular vote of the people. ______________________

3. Bill and Hillary Clinton have one daughter named ______________________.

4. When Clinton began his campaign to become President in 1991, he was governor of the state of ______________________.

5. Clinton patterned much of his life after his childhood hero, ______________________.

6. While he was studying foreign policy at Georgetown University, Bill Clinton worked for ______________________, who became an important role model for Clinton.

7. Bill Clinton's name at birth was ______________________.

8. In the presidential race of 1992, Clinton's chief opponent was ______________________.

9. What did Jerry Brown, Mario Cuomo, and Paul Tsongas have in common with Bill Clinton? ______________________

10. Bill Clinton's home state was ______________________.

11. He met Hillary Rodham, who would later become his wife, here while in law school.
____

12. Bill Clinton's running mate in 1992 was Al Gore from Tennessee. Gore's wife's first name was ______________________.

Name ______________________________

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Prior to the election of 1992, Bill Clinton promised that, if elected, he would choose a cabinet that "looks more like America." What did Clinton mean by this? Did he fulfill his promise to the American people?

____

____

____

____

2. How was Clinton able to win so convincingly when Republicans had controlled the White House for the twelve years prior to the 1992 election?

____

____

____

____

3. Research the election of 1992 and jot down in the space below the issues that were most important to the millions of Americans who voted for Bill Clinton.

____

____

____

____

4. As a boy Bill Clinton admired John F. Kennedy as his hero. In fact Kennedy had a great influence over young Bill without ever knowing him personally. Political analysts began to draw parallels between the two, even before Clinton became President. In the space below, jot down a few of those similarities.

____

____

____

____

THEIR FIRST LADIES

Name ______________________________

Below are descriptions of several of our nation's First Ladies, who served their husbands as the nation's hostesses in the White House. Read each clue and decide which First Lady best fits each description. Place her name in the corresponding blank. You may use extra help from other sources if necessary.

1. She was called "Lemonade Lucy" because she would not serve alcohol in the White House. ______________________________
2. She was known as the "First Lady of the World" to many, serving as a hostess for many foreign diplomats and becoming so popular she was considered as a candidate for Vice President in 1948. ______________________________
3. Her name had been Mary Doud, but she was known to America as Mamie. ______________________________
4. Letitia Christian and Julia Gardiner had something in common: they both married the same President. ______________________________
5. Her husband became President, but they went through a second ceremony because she found out she had not been legally divorced from her first husband. ______________________________
6. Her name was Frances Folsom and she was only twenty-one when she became the first First Lady to be married in the White House. ______________________________
7. Her elegance in dress and appearance made her a fashion leader in setting style during the sixties. ______________________________
8. Her name was Martha Wayles Skelton, and she never lived long enough to enjoy being First Lady as she died before her husband was elected President. ______________________________
9. When her husband was elected President, she was accustomed to life in the White House as she had served unofficially as hostess for Thomas Jefferson, her husband's friend. ______________________________
10. She was the subject of much controversy during her reign as First Lady because she often assumed many duties for her paralyzed husband and was tagged by the press as "acting President." ______________________________
11. She was especially proud to be First Lady since she had visited the Executive Mansion when she was seventeen and decided then she would marry only someone she thought could take her there. ______________________________
12. Because she was so grief-stricken over the death of her 11-year-old son, who was killed in a train wreck shortly before her husband's inauguration, she lived a life of seclusion and became known in Washington society as the "Shadow in the White House." ______________________________
13. Born in Texas, she had spent twenty-seven years in Washington as a U.S. Senator's wife before her husband became President. She was perhaps most noted for her Beautification of America program. ______________________________
14. She was wealthy, a Stanford scholar, an outdoorswoman, a geologist (she also married one), and she undertook research into the history of all White House furnishings. ______________________________
15. She was the daughter of an English woman and a Maryland importer serving in London as American consul when she met her husband-to-be who was serving the United States government as a foreign diplomat. ______________________________
16. Bess was called "Boss" by her husband, the President, who had met her in Sunday School when she was 5 years old. ______________________________
17. She had a penchant for cleanliness and conducted daily inspection tours of the White House to check for dusty corners. She also began the tradition of the White House china collection. ______________________________
18. She not only married a man who would become President, but she also gave birth to one. ______________________________
19. She was a gifted soprano who died of pneumonia after singing at a charity benefit. Her devoted husband placed a bouquet of fresh flowers by her picture each day in remembrance. ______________________________
20. She was called "Duchess" and she stood by her poker-playing, fun-loving husband through all his escapades because she was totally devoted to him. ______________________________

130

Name ______________________________

A HEARTBEAT AWAY

Our Constitution provides that the Vice President of the United States is to succeed the President if for some reason the President cannot function in his capacity as President. Although it doesn't happen often, it has been the case where the rise to the Oval Office has been permanent for those who take over for a deceased President. It has also been temporary in other cases where the President became temporarily disabled. In still other situations, the office of the Vice President has served as a stepping-stone to a later election to the presidency. But for some it has never amounted to anything more than being a "second banana" . . . perhaps relegated to this status by a press that makes the job seem less important than it really is. Below are the names of several of our Vice Presidents. See how many Presidents you can identify them with without looking to other sources. For those you leave blank, research them and jot down the correct answers.

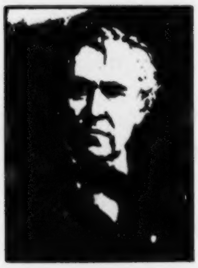
1. Andrew Johnson ______________________
2. Charles Curtis ______________________
3. Hannibal Hamlin ______________________
4. Alben W. Barkley ______________________
5. Elbridge Gerry ______________________
6. Adlai E. Stevenson ______________________
7. John C. Breckinridge ______________________
8. Chester A. Arthur ______________________
9. Thomas R. Marshall ______________________
10. Spiro T. Agnew ______________________
11. Schuyler Colfax ______________________
12. Lyndon B. Johnson ______________________
13. Gerald R. Ford ______________________
14. Martin Van Buren ______________________
15. John Adams ______________________
16. Calvin Coolidge ______________________
17. Harry S. Truman ______________________
18. Theodore Roosevelt ______________________
19. Walter Mondale ______________________
20. Richard M. Nixon ______________________

FACES IN HIGH PLACES

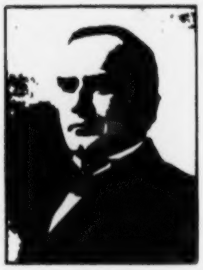
Name ______________________________

How well can you identify our Presidents? Below are pictures of ten who served our nation's highest office. Place the name of each in the blank space under his picture. No extra help, please. When you're finished, check your answers and rate yourself with the following scale:

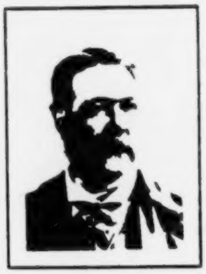
9-10, BRAVO—You know your Presidents.
7-8, GOOD—Some of these faces aren't as familiar as others.
5-6, AVERAGE—You could have done better!
3-4, POOR—Back to the framing room with you.
0-2, LOUSY—Where were you when we studied the Presidents?



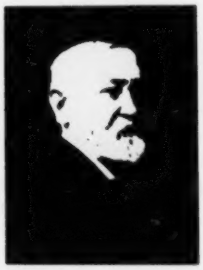
____



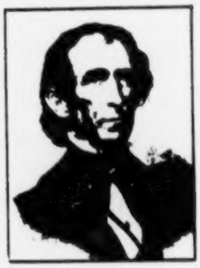
____



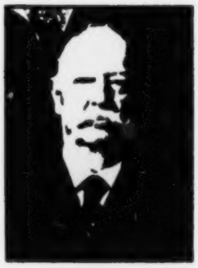
____



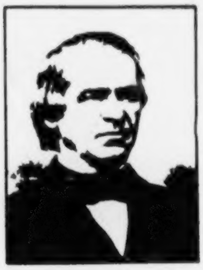
____



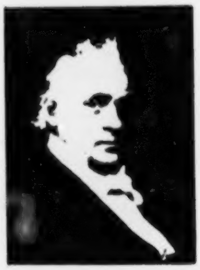
____



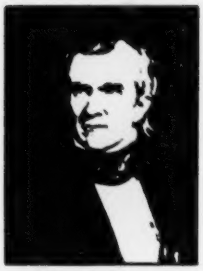
____



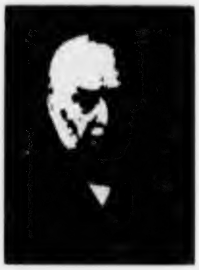
____



____



____



____

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Name ____________________

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER

Place the names of the Presidents below in the proper order in which they were in office. Some are missing, but your final order should show those listed in proper chronological order. You're not allowed to use extra help!

____________________ Millard Fillmore

____________________ Calvin Coolidge

____________________ John Quincy Adams

____________________ James Buchanan

____________________ Woodrow Wilson

____________________ Dwight D. Eisenhower

____________________ James A. Garfield

____________________ Franklin D. Roosevelt

____________________ Chester Arthur

____________________ James Monroe

____________________ Harry S. Truman

____________________ Rutherford B. Hayes

____________________ John F. Kennedy

____________________ Ulysses S. Grant

____________________ James Madison

____________________ William McKinley

____________________ Warren G. Harding

____________________ Grover Cleveland

____________________ William Henry Harrison

____________________ Thomas Jefferson

Name ______________________________

EXECUTIVE SCRAMBLE

The name plates for these Presidents are all mixed up. Your task is to unscramble them in as short a time as possible. After you have figured out the name of the President, write his first and last name on the line provided. Even though some of the Presidents used their middle initials, none have been used here.

________________________________ HRTRLOAAZYYCA

________________________________ RTOEVHREBEORH

________________________________ YJONETHRL

________________________________ ODAECIGIOVLCLN

________________________________ MSENJMOEARO

________________________________ NODNAJOHNRWES

________________________________ DAKOSJAWNNCER

________________________________ DOJSMANAH

________________________________ RLDROGCEAELVEVN

________________________________ GORRLADNAENA

________________________________ LIORWNOWSOOWD

________________________________ LOAEMJPKS

________________________________ DLFRGAORDE

________________________________ AHBEMRSNIOIANRJN

________________________________ JNYDONSNHONLO

________________________________ ODHSEHTURRYREAF

________________________________ SEHGDTHENRWWEOII

________________________________ DSNMAEIAOMJS

________________________________ IIAATTLLMFW

________________________________ SDEETROHETLVOEROO

Name ______________________________

PRESIDENTIAL PARALLELS

1. James is the most popular first name for a President. There have been six; name them.

   ______________ ______________ ______________

   ______________ ______________ ______________

2. There have been four Presidents with both their first names and last names starting with the same letters. Name them.

   ______________ ______________ ______________

   ____

3. Name the four Presidents etched into Mt. Rushmore.

   ______________ ______________ ______________

   ____

4. Name the four Williams who became President.

   ______________ ______________ ______________ ______________

5. Name the four Presidents who have been assassinated.

   ______________ ______________ ______________

   ____

6. Name the five men named John who became President.

   ______________ ______________ ______________

   ______________ ______________

7. Give three reasons why Vice Presidents have gone on to become President.

   ____

   ____

   ____

8. Which four Presidents died of natural causes while in office?

   ____

   ____

9. Which four Vice Presidents became President as a result of being elected in their own rights?

   ____

   ____

10. Which three sets of Presidents were related?

    ____

    ____

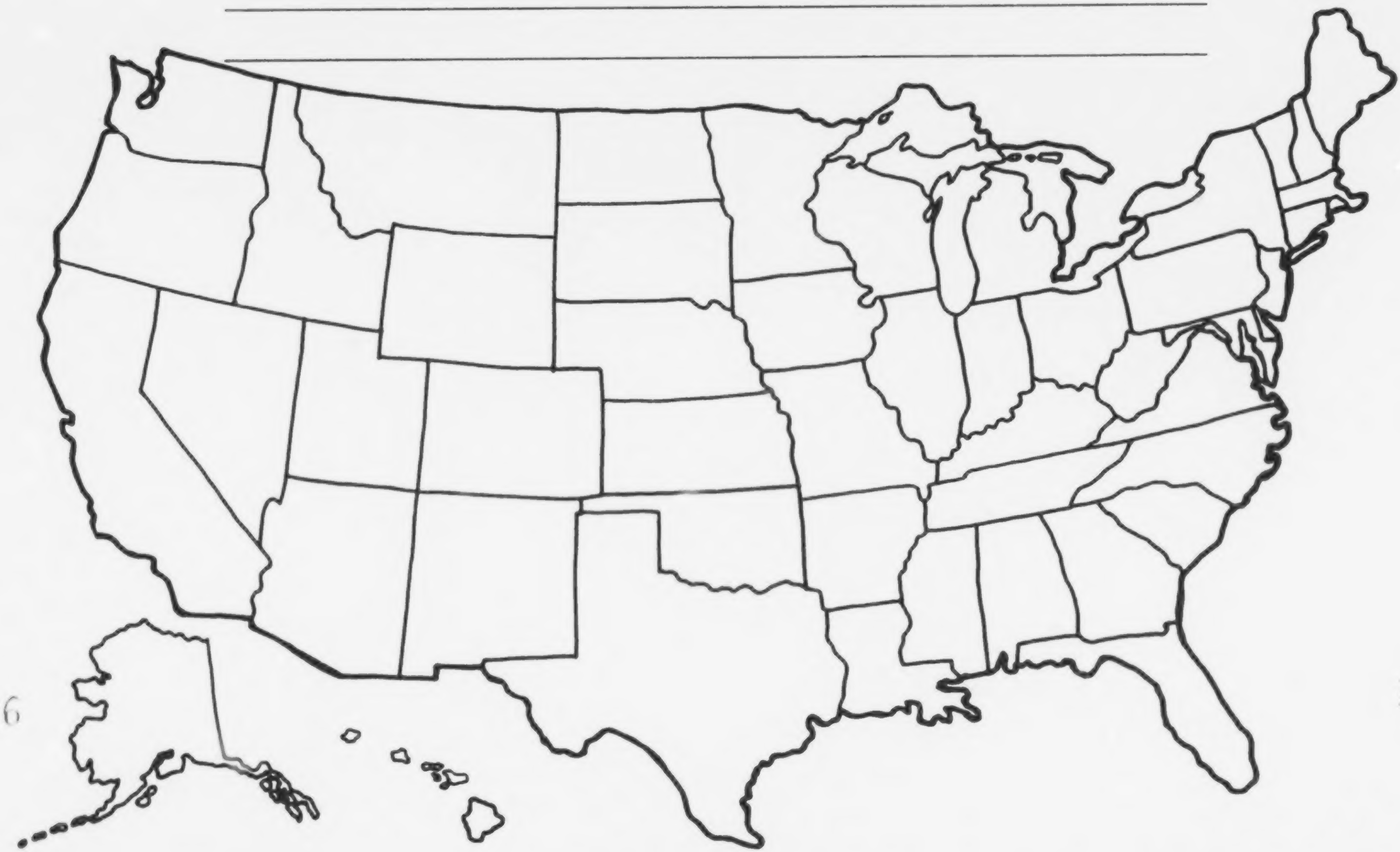
Name ______________________

WINNING THE PRESIDENCY

There are 538 electoral votes spread among the fifty states and Washington, D.C. Each state is allowed the same number of electors as it has U.S. senators and members of the House of Representatives. Label each state below and indicate the number of electors that state currently has. How many electoral votes does it take to win the presidency? In which states would you spend most of your time campaigning if you were running for President?

____

____



Name ______________________________

THE SEARCH FOR A PRESIDENT

Below are hidden the last names of forty-one of the different men who have held the office of President of the United States. In tracking down the names, your pencil may move horizontally, vertically or around corners in any direction.

A	N	R	K	E	N	N	E	D	Y	S	H	Y	G	R	T
M	I	E	X	Y	R	E	V	O	O	H	S	B	N	O	R
C	X	C	L	E	V	E	L	A	N	D	U	U	I	O	O
K	O	R	G	A	R	F	I	E	L	D	B	C	D	S	R
I	N	E	O	A	N	L	O	C	N	I	L	H	R	E	E
N	F	I	L	L	M	O	R	E	C	A	O	A	A	V	A
L	O	P	N	E	R	U	B	N	A	V	M	N	H	E	G
E	R	E	F	F	E	R	S	O	N	A	P	A	N	L	A
Y	D	J	W	A	S	H	I	N	G	T	O	N	O	T	N
T	G	M	A	D	I	S	O	N	S	N	L	M	S	R	L
T	H	O	J	A	C	K	Y	T	E	A	K	V	I	U	B
L	A	N	X	M	N	L	O	F	Y	R	T	A	R	M	R
E	R	R	I	S	O	M	P	A	A	G	S	R	R	A	E
V	N	O	S	N	H	O	J	T	H	A	O	T	A	N	T
E	R	E	L	Y	T	A	Y	L	O	R	U	H	H	O	R
S	O	O	R	W	I	L	S	O	N	I	O	P	U	S	A
E	I	S	E	N	H	O	W	E	R	T	J	O	H	N	C
E	G	D	I	L	O	O	C	N	O	T	N	I	L	C	K

Name ______________________________

MY HOMETOWN

Below are several of the cities and towns across America that have served as the birthplaces of America's most important leaders. Try to answer all you can just from what you've learned and read during your study of the Presidents. However, if you need help, you may refer back to the brief biographies you have of each President where you will probably find his hometown or city.

1. Tampico, Illinois ____________________
2. Hyde Park, New York ____________________
3. near North Bend, Ohio ____________________
4. Fairfield, Vermont ____________________
5. Stony Batter, Pennsylvania ____________________
6. Loche, New York ____________________
7. Milton, Massachusetts ____________________
8. near Barboursville, Virginia ____________________
9. near Plains, Georgia ____________________
10. Brookline, Massachusetts ____________________
11. Plymouth, Vermont ____________________
12. Point Pleasant, Ohio ____________________
13. Kinderhook, New York ____________________
14. Braintree, Massachusetts ____________________
15. Omaha, Nebraska ____________________
16. Orange County, Virginia ____________________
17. West Branch, Iowa ____________________
18. Cincinnati, Ohio ____________________
19. Niles, Ohio ____________________
20. Caldwell, New Jersey ____________________
21. near Hodgenville, Kentucky ____________________
22. Delaware, Ohio ____________________
23. near Pineville, North Carolina ____________________
24. Yorba Linda, California ____________________
25. New York City ____________________

ELECTIONS OF THE PAST

Look carefully at the information on past presidential election results presented below and on the following pages. Then answer the questions that follow, based on that information.

Year	# of States	Candidates	Parties	Electoral Vote	% of Popular Vote
1789	11	GEORGE WASHINGTON	no party affiliations	69	—
			John Adams	34	
			Other Candidates	35	
1792	15	GEORGE WASHINGTON	Federalist	132	—
		John Adams	Federalist	77	
		George Clinton	Democratic-Republican	50	
		Other Candidates		5	
1796	16	JOHN ADAMS	Federalist	71	—
		Thomas Jefferson	Democratic-Republican	68	
		Thomas Pinckney	Federalist	59	
		Aaron Burr	Anti-Federalist	30	
		Other Candidates		48	
1800	16	THOMAS JEFFERSON	Democratic-Republican	73	—
		Aaron Burr	Democratic-Republican	73	
		John Adams	Federalist	65	
		Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	64	
		John Jay	Federalist	1	
1804	17	THOMAS JEFFERSON	Democratic-Republican	162	—
		Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	14	
1808	17	JAMES MADISON	Democratic-Republican	122	—
		Charles C. Pinckney	Federalist	47	
		George Clinton	Independent Republican	6	
1812	18	JAMES MADISON	Democratic-Republican	128	—
		DeWitt Clinton	Fusion	89	
1816	19	JAMES MONROE	Republican	183	—
		Rufus King	Federalist	34	
1820	24	JAMES MONROE	Republican	231	—
		John Quincy Adams	Independent Republican	1	
1824	24	JOHN QUINCY ADAMS	no party designation	84	30.5
		Andrew Jackson	no party designation	99	43.1
		William H. Crawford	no party designation	41	13.1
		Henry Clay	no party designation	37	13.2
1828	24	ANDREW JACKSON	Democratic	178	56.0
		John Quincy Adams	National Republican	83	44.0
1832	24	ANDREW JACKSON	Democratic	219	55.0
		Henry Clay	National Republican	49	42.4
		William Wirt	Anti-Masonic	7	8.0
		John Floyd	Nullifiers	11	—
1836	26	MARTIN VAN BUREN	Democratic	170	50.9
		William H. Harrison	Whig	73	36.6
		Hugh L. White	Whig	26	9.7
		Daniel Webster	Whig	14	2.8
		Willie P. Mangum	Anti-Jackson	11	—
1840	26	WILLIAM H. HARRISON	Whig	234	53.1
		Martin Van Buren	Democratic	60	46.9
1844	26	JAMES POLK	Democratic	170	49.6
		Henry Clay	Whig	105	48.1
		James G. Birney	Liberty	—	2.3

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ELECTIONS OF THE PAST

Year	# of States	Candidates	Parties	Electoral Vote	% of Popular Vote
1848	30	ZACHARY TAYLOR	Whig	163	47.4
		Lewis Cass	Democratic	127	42.5
		Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	—	10.1
1852	31	FRANKLIN PIERCE	Democratic	254	50.9
		Winfield Scott	Whig	42	44.1
		John P. Hale	Free Soil	—	5.0
1856	31	JAMES BUCHANAN	Democratic	174	45.3
		John C. Fremont	Republican	114	33.1
		Millard Fillmore	American	8	21.6
1860	33	ABRAHAM LINCOLN	Republican	180	39.8
		Stephen A. Douglas	Democratic	12	29.5
		John C. Breckenridge	Democratic	72	18.1
		John Bell	Constitutional Union	39	12.6
1864	36	ABRAHAM LINCOLN	Republican	212	55.0
		George B. McClellan	Democratic	21	45.0
1868	37	ULYSSES S. GRANT	Republican	214	52.7
		Horatio Seymour	Democratic	80	47.3
1872	37	ULYSSES S. GRANT	Republican	286	55.6
		Horace Greeley	Democratic	—	43.9
		Other Candidates		63	—
1876	38	RUTHERFORD B. HAYES	Republican	185	48.0
		Samuel J. Tilden	Democratic	184	51.0
1880	38	JAMES A. GARFIELD	Republican	214	48.5
		Winfield S. Hancock	Democratic	155	48.1
		James B. Weaver	Greenback-Labor	—	3.4
1884	38	GROVER CLEVELAND	Democratic	219	48.5
		James G. Blaine	Republican	182	48.2
		Benjamin F. Butler	Greenback-Labor	—	1.8
		John P. St. John	Prohibition	—	1.5
1888	38	BENJAMIN HARRISON	Republican	233	47.9
		Grover Cleveland	Democratic	168	48.6
		Clinton B. Fisk	Prohibition	—	2.2
		Anson J. Streeter	Union Labor	—	1.3
1892	44	GROVER CLEVELAND	Democratic	277	46.1
		Benjamin Harrison	Republican	145	43.0
		James B. Weaver	People's	22	8.5
		John Bidwell	Prohibition	—	2.2
1896	45	WILLIAM McKINLEY	Republican	271	51.1
		William J. Bryan	Democratic	176	47.7
1900	45	WILLIAM MCKINLEY	Republican	292	51.7
		William J. Bryan	Democratic	155	45.5
		John C. Wooley	Prohibition	—	1.5
1904	45	THEODORE ROOSEVELT	Republican	336	57.4
		Alton B. Parker	Democratic	140	37.6
		Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	—	3.0
		Silas C. Swallow	Prohibition	—	1.9
1908	46	WILLIAM H. TAFT	Republican	321	51.6
		William J. Bryan	Democratic	162	43.1
		Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	—	2.8
		Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	—	1.7
1912	48	WOODROW WILSON	Democratic	435	41.9
		Theodore Roosevelt	Progressive	88	27.4
		William H. Taft	Republican	8	23.2
		Eugene V. Debs	Socialst	—	6.0
		Eugene W. Chafin	Prohibition	—	1.4

ELECTIONS OF THE PAST

Year	# of States	Candidates	Parties	Electoral Vote	% of Popular Vote
1916	48	WOODROW WILSON	Democratic	277	49.4
		Charles E. Hughes	Republican	254	46.2
		A. L. Benson	Socialist	—	3.2
		J. Frank Hanly	Prohibition	—	1.2
1920	48	WARREN G. HARDING	Republican	404	60.4
		James N. Cox	Democratic	127	34.1
		Eugene V. Debs	Socialist	—	3.4
		P.P. Christensen	Farmer-Labor	—	1.0
1924	48	CALVIN COOLIDGE	Republican	382	54.0
		John W. Davis	Democratic	136	28.8
		Robert LaFollette	Progressive	13	16.6
1928	48	HERBERT C. HOOVER	Republican	444	58.1
		Alfred E. Smith	Democratic	87	40.8
1932	48	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	Democratic	472	57.4
		Herbert C. Hoover	Republican	59	39.7
		Norman Thomas	Socialist	—	2.2
1936	48	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	Democratic	523	60.8
		Alfred M. Landon	Republican	8	36.5
		William Lemke	Union	—	1.9
1940	48	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	Democratic	449	54.7
		Wendell L. Willkie	Republican	82	44.8
1944	48	FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT	Democratic	432	53.4
		Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	99	45.9
1948	48	HARRY S. TRUMAN	Democratic	303	49.6
		Thomas E. Dewey	Republican	189	45.1
		J. Strom Thurmond	States' Rights	39	2.4
		Henry A. Wallace	Progressive	—	2.4
1952	48	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER	Republican	442	55.1
		Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	89	44.4
1956	48	DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER	Republican	457	57.4
		Adlai E. Stevenson	Democratic	73	42.0
1960	50	JOHN F. KENNEDY	Democratic	303	49.7
		Richard M. Nixon	Republican	219	49.5
1964	50	LYNDON B. JOHNSON	Democratic	486	61.1
		Barry M. Goldwater	Republican	52	38.5
1968	50	RICHARD M. NIXON	Republican	301	43.4
		Hubert H. Humphrey	Democratic	191	42.7
		George C. Wallace	American Independent	46	13.5
1972	50	RICHARD M. NIXON	Republican	520	60.7
		George S. McGovern	Democratic	17	37.5
		John G. Schmitz	American	—	1.4
1976	50	JIMMY CARTER	Democratic	297	50.1
		Gerald R. Ford	Republican	240	48.0
1980	50	RONALD REAGAN	Republican	489	50.7
		Jimmy Carter	Democratic	49	41.0
		John B. Anderson	National Unity	—	6.6
		Ed Clark	Libertarian	—	1.1
1984	50	RONALD REAGAN	Republican	525	58.8
		Walter Mondale	Democratic	13	40.6
1988	50	GEORGE BUSH	Republican	426	53.8
		Michael Dukakis	Democratic	112	46.1
1992	50	BILL CLINTON	Democratic	357	43.0
		George Bush	Republican	168	38.0
		Ross Perot	Independent	0	19.0

Name ______________________________

ELECTION TRIVIA

Answer each of the following questions based on the information provided in Elections of the Past on pages 130-132.

1. How many different men have been elected President of the United States? __________
2. How many men have served as President for more than one term of office? __________
3. Which President was elected President twice, but not to successive terms? __________
4. Which Presidents were elected without any party affiliation? __________
5. What is the fewest number of electoral votes needed today to become President? __________
6. Which President won by the greatest margin over his closest opponent in the Electoral College? __________
7. Which Presidents were the candidates of the Whig Party? __________
8. In which election was the popular vote of the people the closest? __________
9. Which President was elected the greatest number of times? __________
10. Who was President when World War I began? __________
11. Which man was the first to win the presidency while losing the popular vote of the people? __________
12. There has only been one tie in the Electoral College. When? __________
13. How many times have men won the presidency while losing the popular vote of the people? __________
14. What is the fewest number of electoral votes won by a man who became president? __________
15. How many states were there when James Polk was elected President? __________
16. Which President won the greatest number of electoral votes? __________
17. Which President lost a close race for President, then came back eight years later and was elected twice? __________
18. How many electoral votes were cast when Herbert Hoover was elected President? __________
19. What was the margin of victory for Harry S. Truman over his nearest opponent (in the Electoral College)? __________
20. What was the margin of victory in the Electoral College won by Rutherford B. Hayes? __________
21. Who was the first President elected by the House of Representatives? __________
22. Who was the first President elected under the current United States map? __________
23. What party did Theodore Roosevelt represent when he lost in his bid for the presidency? __________
24. Which candidate ran the best race against Abraham Lincoln in the Electoral College? __________
25. Which President won the greatest popular vote of the people? __________

PRESIDENT FOR A DAY

Name ______________________________

You have just been chosen as a citizen from the private sector to hold the most important job in the world—President of the United States—for twenty-four hours. You obviously will not have a lot of time to make sweeping changes. But you might have time to see through a few of the things you'd like to see done with proper planning. Plan your agenda carefully hour by hour in the space below, including the date you would choose for your "moment in history."

Date_______________

A CHANGING CHAPTER

Name ______________________________

Abraham Lincoln has always been recognized as one of our greatest Presidents, yet he was assassinated early into his second term of office. How might history have turned out differently if he had survived the assassin's bullet?

A CHANGING CHAPTER

Name ____________________

How might history have been different if the Russians had not yielded to the demand of President Kennedy that they remove their nuclear warheads in Cuba, back in 1960?

A CHANGING CHAPTER

Name ______________________________

Thomas Jefferson wanted to buy the city of New Orleans and the land surrounding that city from France to ensure continued access to the highly traveled Mississippi River. Instead, Napoleon offered a deal Jefferson couldn't refuse: i.e., all of Louisiana—the land drained by the Mississippi east of the Rocky Mountains. We eventually carved out all of or parts of fifteen states from this land. How might the history of the United States have been different if Napoleon had not been so generous?

A CHANGING CHAPTER

Name ______________________________

When the Panama Canal was opened for traffic in 1914, it marked the realization of a dream that dated back to the earliest exploration in the Americas. However, the problems encountered in its construction make it one of the greatest engineering feats of all time. Difficulties with Columbia, disease control and digging the canal itself made the task at times seem almost impossible. When Theodore Roosevelt became President, he made it one of his top priorities. How might the course of history have been changed if the canal had never been completed?

A CHANGING CHAPTER

Name ____________________

Andrew Johnson became President following the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Johnson made an attempt to carry on the policies of Lincoln but with an identity all his own. He was not very popular with the people or with Congress and constantly faced criticism and ridicule. One of his accomplishments was the purchase of Alaska through his Secretary of State, William Seward. Even though the purchase of $7200 amounted to only about two cents per acre, the purchase was highly criticized. How might the history of the United States have been changed if "Seward's Folly" had never taken place?

MY OWN CHAPTER

Name ______________________________

One of the main reasons for studying history is to learn about the successes and failures of what others have done before us to guide us toward wise decisions in the future. You've read about the Presidents now, and you've seen their strengths and their weaknesses. Look back on what you've read and learned about the Presidents, and decide which administration you would change if you'd had the chance. Give reasons for your choice, and tell what you would have done differently and how history would have been changed as a result.

PRESIDENTIAL TRIVIA

This exciting and challenging game for the entire class provides the perfect finish to the year-long study of our nation's Presidents. The four hundred trivia questions are for the most part based on the twelve-question activity sheet following each biographical sketch. However, there are some answers to questions that will surface through the general reading and research of other sources and a few others offered as real "challenges." There are five questions on each card for a total of eighty game cards included. The correct answer to each corresponding question is found on the back of the card. To ensure the durability of the game cards and to make them easier to handle, it is suggested that they either be laminated or covered with Con-Tact paper before being cut apart. If the teacher wants the children to have advance practice time before playing the game, both sides of each card should be reproduced before the cards are cut apart.

To play the game, the class is divided into as many teams as desired, but three to five players per team usually work best. Order of play is determined by a roll of the die with the team having the highest roll going first. The cards are shuffled and a representative from the first team rolls the die. The top card is chosen and the teacher reads the numbered question on the card that corresponds to the number of spots showing on the die. If a six is rolled, that player loses his turn. The members of that team then have ten seconds to report their answer. They may confer among themselves, but the first answer heard is the answer that must be used. If the answer is correct, that team is awarded a point. The card used is turned over and the next card is drawn and play advances to the next team. If the answer is incorrect, the next team must answer the missed question.

The first team to score twenty points is declared the winning team. Fewer or more point goals may be used as time allows. A variation is to make questions in later rounds worth more points. If this is done, the winning goal should be adjusted accordingly. A spinner can be used in place of a die if desired. The game also becomes a useful learning tool for two children in a learning center. The same rules apply, but a quiet version involves a generic gameboard, a marker for each player and as many questions as needed to get the winner from *start* to *finish* on the gameboard.

1. What was the name of the fort George Washington built while leading an expedition against the French?
2. Two Presidents were born in this house.
3. The Louisiana Purchase unfolded from its original intention, which was to buy only the city of ______________.
4. Who was the Indian who helped Lewis and Clark on their exploration of Louisiana?
5. Congressmen who wanted the U.S. to declare war (War of 1812) on Great Britain were called______________.

1. How tall was James Madison?
2. Which President was nicknamed "Old Man Eloquent"?
3. He was Andrew Jackson's Secretary of State, then his Vice President and he later became President
4. The "Great Compromiser"
5. Which President owned the estate called Lindenwald?

1. Andrew Jackson's favorite city
2. The Indian Chief defeated by William Henry Harrison at Tippecanoe
3. Before becoming Governor of Virginia, John Tyler was chancellor of what college?
4. The parallel that divides the United States and Canada
5. What was Thomas Jefferson's beautiful mansion called?

1. Who was John Tyler's Vice President?
2. Which First Lady first served ice cream in the White House?
3. What parallel became the campaign slogan of James Polk in 1844?
4. An underdog candidate is referred to as what animal?
5. To what President does the slang term "O.K." (meaning Old Kinderhood) refer?

1. Which U.S. Vice President was elected by the U.S. Senate?
2. Which President was referred to as "Old Rough and Ready"?
3. Of what affliction did William Henry Harrison die?
4. Which First Lady was gossiped about as the "Shadow in the White House" because of her total seclusion from Washington society?
5. The book that inspired the abolitionist movement

1. Which President lived on an estate near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, called Wheatland?
2. The abolitionist who led the unsuccessful raid on Harpers Ferry
3. What was Abraham Lincoln's nickname for his stovepipe hat?
4. The famous author, friend and biographer of Franklin Pierce
5. The Supreme Court case which determined that slaves were indeed properties

1. The fort in Charleston Harbor where the shooting actually started in the Civil War
2. The play Lincoln was viewing when he was assassinated
3. Andrew Johnson gained the favor of Abraham Lincoln when he did a good job as military governor of ______________.
4. The farmland near St. Louis, Missouri, which Ulysses S. Grant tried unsuccessfully to farm
5. Which President was known as "Little Ben" because of his 5′ 6″ frame?

1. Who was Leon F. Czolgosz?
2. Unfairly dividing a voting district politically is called ______________.
3. Theodore Roosevelt's greatest accomplishment
4. Cartoon caricature of Theodore Roosevelt which later became a toy
5. John Quincy Adams was elected President in 1824, even though this man had more votes

1. 5′ 4″
2. John Quincy Adams
3. Martin Van Buren
4. Henry Clay
5. Martin Van Buren

1. Fort Necessity
2. Old House
3. New Orleans
4. Sacajawea
5. War Hawks

1. He had none.
2. Dolley Madison
3. 54° 40′
4. Dark horse
5. Martin Van Buren

1. Nashville
2. Shawnee Prophet Tenskwatawa
3. William and Mary College
4. Forty-ninth
5. Monticello

1. James Buchanan
2. John Brown
3. His "office"
4. Nathaniel Hawthorne
5. Dred Scott

1. Richard M. Johnson
2. Zachary Taylor
3. Pneumonia
4. Jane Pierce
5. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*

1. Man who assassinated William McKinley
2. Gerrymandering
3. The Panama Canal
4. Teddy Bear
5. Andrew Jackson

1. Fort Sumter
2. *Our American Cousin*
3. Tennessee
4. Hardscrabble
5. Benjamin Harrison

1. He was known as "The Great Engineer."
2. His wife was known as "Lemonade Lucy" because she wouldn't serve alcohol in the White House.
3. As a former President he headed the committee that tried to impeach John Tyler.
4. George M. Dallas was his Vice President.
5. William R. D. King, who died in office, was his Vice President.

---

1. A part of his program to stablize the economy was "Win Gardens."
2. He was married to the "First Lady of the World."
3. His Northampton estate was called The Beeches.
4. He led the First Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, better known as the Rough Riders.
5. He ran for President on the Free Soil ticket in 1848.

---

1. He was a former President who ran unsuccessfully on the Bull Moose ticket in 1912.
2. The first left-hander in the White House
3. His home in San Clemente, California, became known as the Western White House.
4. With which administration do we associate the "Voyage of Understanding"?
5. Criticism of his drinking habits caused this man, who would someday become President, to resign his commission in the Army and try his hand at farming.

---

1. Dolley Madison was familiar with the role of First Lady when her husband James was elected because she had served as official hostess for this President.
2. John and Abigail Adams' firstborn son was named______________.
3. Under this President the United States bought Florida from Spain for five million dollars.
4. Which President used the campaign slogan suggesting good times and prosperity with the words "full dinner pail"?
5. Under whose administration did Calvin Coolidge serve as Vice President?

---

1. In the Mexican War, General Winfield Scott's chief rival was________________, a man who would later become President.
2. He served under "Mad Anthony" Wayne at the Battle of Fallen Timbers.
3. He was the only President to be the son of a President.
4. He designed many of the buildings on the campus of the University of Virginia.
5. His home was called Mt. Vernon.

---

1. He made the "Missouri Waltz" a piano favorite at the White House.
2. His senior thesis at Harvard, *Why England Slept,* became a best seller.
3. He won one ". . .for the Gipper."
4. His First Lady was called "Duchess."
5. Richard Nixon was his Vice President for two terms.

---

1. The only President to have a degree in geology.
2. Her maiden name was Dandridge before she married Daniel Parke Custis and eventually married one of our Presidents.
3. His wife was called Mamie.
4. He was the author of the Great Society.
5. "Miss Lillian's" son

---

1. The first President who was an Eagle Scout
2. Which President completed the Big Three with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin?
3. The Sherman Antitrust Act, which outlawed monopolies, was passed under his administration.
4. The term used to describe groups of shacks so commonplace during the Great Depression
5. The favorite sport of Dwight D. Eisenhower

1. Gerald R. Ford
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. Theodore Roosevelt
5. Martin Van Buren

1. Herbert Hoover
2. Rutherford B. Hayes
3. John Quincy Adams
4. James Polk
5. Franklin Pierce

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. John Quincy
3. James Monroe
4. William McKinley
5. Warren G. Harding

1. Theodore Roosevelt
2. James Garfield
3. Richard Nixon
4. Warren G. Harding
5. Ulysses S. Grant

1. Harry S. Truman
2. John F. Kennedy
3. Ronald Reagan
4. Warren G. Harding
5. Dwight D. Eisenhower

1. Zachary Taylor
2. William Henry Harrison
3. John Quincy Adams
4. Thomas Jefferson
5. George Washington

1. Gerald R. Ford
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Benjamin Harrison
4. Hooverville
5. Golf

1. Herbert Hoover
2. Martha Washington
3. Dwight D. Eisenhower
4. Lyndon B. Johnson
5. Jimmy Carter

1. He was called "Big Lub."
2. The "Gentleman Boss"
3. The last President to ride to his inauguration in a horse-drawn carriage
4. His middle name was Gamaliel, but he dropped it in favor of the letter *G.*
5. He was Truman's opponent in the election of 1948, and the polls indicated he would easily win. . . but they were wrong.

---

1. As a small boy, his father nicknamed him "Dutch."
2. Millard Fillmore was his Vice President
3. He was called "Old Hickory."
4. Although he never encountered actual fighting, he enlisted for duty in the Black Hawk War.
5. He never married, but he was engaged to Ann Coleman, who died.

---

1. Dwight D. Eisenhower's given name at birth.
2. Which First Lady planted the first cherry trees in Washington?
3. He performed a daily "ritual of remembrance" in memory of his wife Ellen.
4. The Ostend Manifesto, which encouraged the United States purchase of Cuba from Spain, occurred under whose administration?
5. The Gadsden Purchase, land along the Gila River, was bought under this President's administration.

---

1. Hannibal Hamlin was his Vice President during his first term as President.
2. The Mugwumps, a faction of the Republican Party, helped him win the election of 1884.
3. He was called "Silent Cal" because he often had little to say.
4. He had glasses clipped to his nose and a cigarette holder in his mouth.
5. The United States entered the race for space under his administration in 1957.

---

1. In 1856 he was nominated for President by both the Whig and Know-Nothing Parties.
2. Altogether in his two marriages he fathered fifteen children.
3. Yellowstone, the nation's first National Park, was created under his administration.
4. His nickname was "Rud."
5. The Pendleton Civil Service Act was passed under his administration.

---

1. His autobiography was called *Where's the Rest of Me?*
2. Dollar Diplomacy began under his administration.
3. His father administered him the oath of office.
4. The relationship between Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt
5. He had no middle name, but the letter *S*, which represented the names of both his grandfathers.

---

1. His nickname was "Uncle Jumbo."
2. Thomas R. Marshall was his Vice President for two terms.
3. Vermont's President
4. The first President born in the twentieth century
5. He was a Southern Baptist from Georgia.

---

1. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his book *Profiles in Courage*.
2. The only President to be sworn in by a lady
3. He was Governor of New York when he developed a national reputation for destroying the political machine called Tammany Hall.
4. The Treaty at Versailles, ending World War I, was completed during his administration.
5. The California Gold Rush began while he was President.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1. Ronald Reagan
2. Zachary Taylor
3. Andrew Jackson
4. Abraham Lincoln
5. James Buchanan

---

1. William Howard Taft
2. Chester Arthur
3. Woodrow Wilson
4. Warren G. Harding
5. Thomas Dewey

---

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Grover Cleveland
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. Franklin D. Roosevelt
5. Dwight D. Eisenhower

---

1. David Dwight Eisenhower
2. Helen Herron Taft
3. Chester Arthur
4. James Buchanan
5. Franklin Pierce

---

1. Ronald Reagan
2. William Howard Taft
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. Fifth cousins
5. Harry S. Truman

---

1. Millard Fillmore
2. John Tyler
3. Ulysses S. Grant
4. Rutherford B. Hayes
5. Chester Arthur

---

1. John F. Kennedy
2. Lyndon B. Johnson
3. Grover Cleveland
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. James Polk

---

1. Grover Cleveland
2. Woodrow Wilson
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. John F. Kennedy
5. Jimmy Carter

1. He debated Stephen Douglas in a series of debates in Illinois.
2. His wife Caroline turned the White House into a garden spot with hundreds of orchids.
3. Our nation's largest President weighed over three hundred pounds.
4. He was a Five-Star General in World War II before becoming President.
5. The only President ever to resign from office

---

1. The Peace Corps was created under his administration.
2. The Bicentennial took place under his administration.
3. He was in partnership with William F. Berry in an ill-fated general store in New Salem, Illinois.
4. He was chosen on the forty-ninth ballot as the 1852 "dark horse" candidate of the Democratic Party.
5. The only President ever impeached

---

1. He made peanuts a household favorite.
2. The oldest man ever elected President
3. His Orange County, Virginia, estate was called Montpelier.
4. Before he became President, he helped to negotiate the Treaty of Paris ending the Revolution.
5. The only President inaugurated in New York City

---

1. What relation was Benjamin Harrison to William Henry Harrison?
2. The only two Presidents buried in Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C.
3. He made famous his "fireside chats" to the nation.
4. He called his program the New Frontier.
5. He was born Leslie King, Jr.

---

1. It was during his administration that the President's house became known as the White House.
2. His magnificent home was called the Hermitage.
3. In the Mexican War, this man defended the Rio Grande and later would become President.
4. He had more influence over the life of James Monroe than any other human being, including the designing of his home.
5. The man most responsible for James Polk winning the presidency

---

1. The only President ever to have been the head of a union
2. Edmund G. Ross of Kansas cast the deciding vote for acquittal in the famous trial of this President.
3. He was the only Vice President to be elected by the United States Senate.
4. The chief "engineer" of the Compromise of 1850
5. He was shot by Charles J. Guiteau.

---

1. Under his administration Commodore Perry went to Japan to open that country to world trade.
2. John C. Breckinridge served as his Vice President.
3. The only President interred in Washington, D.C.
4. His program was called the Fair Deal.
5. He was fondly called "Ike."

---

1. William Jennings Bryan was defeated twice by this man for the presidency.
2. His campaign slogan in 1916 was "He kept us out of war."
3. The first President born west of the Mississippi
4. The first President to hold a televised press conference
5. The youngest man ever elected President

1. John F. Kennedy
2. Gerald R. Ford
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. Franklin Pierce
5. Andrew Johnson

---

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Benjamin Harrison
3. William Howard Taft
4. Dwight D. Eisenhower
5. Richard Nixon

---

1. Grandson
2. John F. Kennedy and William Howard Taft
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. John F. Kennedy
5. Gerald R. Ford

---

1. Jimmy Carter
2. Ronald Reagan
3. James Madison
4. John Adams
5. George Washington

---

1. Ronald Reagan
2. Andrew Johnson
3. Richard M. Johnson
4. Henry Clay
5. James Garfield

---

1. James Monroe
2. Andrew Jackson
3. Zachary Taylor
4. Thomas Jefferson
5. Andrew Jackson

---

1. William McKinley
2. Woodrow Wilson
3. Herbert Hoover
4. Dwight D. Eisenhower
5. John F. Kennedy

---

1. Millard Fillmore
2. James Buchanan
3. Woodrow Wilson
4. Harry S. Truman
5. Dwight D. Eisenhower

1. He was assassinated in Dallas.
2. He was shot in Buffalo and died eight days later.
3. Both Lincoln and Garfield were shot in this city and later died.
4. The first black Supreme Court Justice was appointed by this President.
5. The only person to serve as both President and Vice President without ever being elected

---

1. This former First Lady was voted an honorary seat in the House after her husband died.
2. The first name most popular among Presidents
3. His campaign was a "whistle stop" affair.
4. His campaign slogan was associated with Tippecanoe.
5. He died shortly after taking office because he refused to wear a hat to his inauguration. The day was bitterly cold, and he caught a cold, then pneumonia and died.

---

1. He became President when James Garfield was assassinated.
2. Martin Van Buren lost the election of 1840 to ____________, but he was surprisingly close in the electoral vote.
3. He was U.S. ambassador to the U.N., Chairman of Republican National Convention, and Director of the CIA before becoming Vice President and then President.
4. The first President to marry while in office
5. The first President to get married in the White House

---

1. He had a "front porch" campaign.
2. He owned a famous black and white cocker spaniel named Checkers.
3. He was the first President to be recognized by his initials.
4. He was born in Massachusetts, but his father became a U.S. Senator from Connecticut.
5. The first President to experience the trauma of an attempted assassination

---

1. The first President to deal with divorce in the White House
2. He served the shortest term of office as President.
3. He made the shortest inauguration speech of only 135 words.
4. He was the first President to die in office.
5. The first President to wear long pants to his inauguration

---

1. The first President to decorate the White House at Christmas with electric bulbs
2. He installed an elevator in the White House.
3. Which Vice President was forced to resign?
4. Which Vice President was the first to succeed to the presidency because of the death of the President?
5. He was the first Vice President to become President.

---

1. The first President to make a speech on television
2. The first President to speak to a man on the moon
3. He won the most one-sided election in the vote of the people.
4. The first President to be elected beyond the age of 70
5. He inherited the presidency with the United States being the world's biggest debtor.

---

1. He was the youngest Vice President at the age of only 36.
2. The pet despised by Dwight D. Eisenhower
3. He was nicknamed for his honesty.
4. While he was still in office, the capital was changed from New York to Philadelphia.
5. The "Kitchen Cabinet" was associated with his administration.

1. Dolley Madison
2. James (6)
3. Harry S. Truman
4. William Henry Harrison
5. William Henry Harrison

1. John F. Kennedy
2. William McKinley
3. Washington, D. C.
4. Lyndon B. Johnson
5. Gerald R. Ford

1. Warren G. Harding
2. Richard Nixon
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. George Bush
5. Andrew Jackson

1. Chester Arthur
2. William Henry Harrison
3. George Bush
4. John Tyler
5. Grover Cleveland

1. Grover Cleveland
2. Chester Arthur
3. Spiro Agnew
4. John Tyler
5. John Adams

1. Andrew Jackson
2. William Henry Harrison
3. George Washington
4. William Henry Harrison
5. John Quincy Adams

1. John C. Breckinridge, under James Buchanan
2. Cat
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. George Washington
5. Andrew Jackson

1. Harry S. Truman
2. Richard Nixon
3. Lyndon Johnson
4. Ronald Reagan, 1984
5. George Bush

16

1. He was President between Eisenhower and Johnson.
2. He was President between McKinley and Taft.
3. He was President between Fillmore and Buchanan.
4. He was President between Jackson and William Henry Harrison.
5. He was President between Washington and Jefferson.

1. Which President lived the longest?
2. Which President was the first born in a hospital?
3. Which President was the tallest at six feet four inches?
4. Which President was the shortest at five feet four inches?
5. Which President weighed the least?

1. He succeeded Lincoln to the presidency.
2. He succeeded John Quincy Adams to the presidency.
3. He succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt to the presidency.
4. He succeeded John Tyler to the presidency.
5. He succeeded George Bush to the presidency.

1. He lived at Mt. Vernon.
2. His 1992 campaign for the presidency was called "Putting People First."
3. When he was 16 years old, he shook hands with his hero, JFK.
4. Which President. . ."carried the big stick"?
5. His administration was linked with The Ohio Gang.

1. He preceded Abraham Lincoln as President.
2. He preceded Jimmy Carter as President.
3. He preceded James Monroe as President.
4. He preceded Andrew Jackson as President.
5. He preceded John F. Kennedy as President.

1. His campaign slogan was "Back to Normalcy."
2. Eisenhower formed the basis for his famed military career here.
3. He negotiated a peaceful settlement between Anwar Sadat (Egypt) and Menachem Begin (Irsael).
4. He was a sportscaster and a TV and movie star.
5. The historical significance of June 6, 1944

1. He was President between Calvin Coolidge and Franklin D. Roosevelt.
2. He was President between Franklin Pierce and Abraham Lincoln.
3. He was President between Chester Arthur and Benjamin Harrison.
4. He was President between James Polk and Millard Fillmore.
5. He was President between Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley.

1. The famous Gettysburg Address was delivered by this President.
2. He was born William Jefferson Blythe IV.
3. He was known as the "Trust Buster."
4. He delivered the famous Fourteen Points speech.
5. He threw out the "first ball" to start the major league baseball season.

1. John Adams
2. Jimmy Carter
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. James Madison
5. James Madison

1. John F. Kennedy
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. Franklin Pierce
4. Martin Van Buren
5. John Adams

1. George Washington
2. Bill Clinton
3. Bill Clinton
4. Theodore Roosevelt
5. Warren G. Harding

1. Andrew Johnson
2. Andrew Jackson
3. Harry S. Truman
4. James Polk
5. Bill Clinton

1. Warren G. Harding
2. West Point
3. Jimmy Carter
4. Ronald Reagan
5. D-Day

1. James Buchanan
2. Gerald R. Ford
3. James Madison
4. John Quincy Adams
5. Dwight D. Eisenhower

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Bill Clinton
3. Theodore Roosevelt
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. William Howard Taft

1. Herbert Hoover
2. James Buchanan
3. Grover Cleveland
4. Zachary Taylor
5. Grover Cleveland

1. The Fugitive Slave Laws spelled the downfall of his political career.
2. He delivered the longest Inaugural Address of one hour and forty minutes.
3. He wrote a book called *The Federalist*, in which he advocated ratification of the Constitution.
4. This famous doctrine to European colonies to stay out of the Americas bears his name.
5. Elizabeth Kortright was his First Lady.

---

1. Marcus Alonzo Hanna provided this man with an almost limitless amount of money to help him win the presidency.
2. After being President, he took a trip up the River of Doubt in Brazil, caught jungle fever and died.
3. The President in the "Ev and Jerry Show"
4. The first actor by profession to become President.
5. He relieved General Douglas MacArthur of his command of the U.N. troops in Korea.

---

1. The Mexican War ended under his administration.
2. He founded the League of Nations.
3. He dropped the atomic bomb on Japan.
4. The first President to cross the Atlantic while still in office
5. The first President to visit China while in office

---

1. His picture is on all $1 bills.
2. His picture is on all $5 bills.
3. His picture is on all $20 bills.
4. His picture is on all $50 bills.
5. His picture is on all $100 bills.

---

1. Lynette Fromme and Sara Jane Moore both made attempts on his life.
2. The first President to appoint a Vice President under the Twenty-fifth Amendment
3. He hosted *The General Electric Theater*.
4. He called his administration the "Era of Good Feeling."
5. Under his administration, the United States bought Louisiana from France.

---

1. Who was President at the end of the War of 1812?
2. Who was President when the United States entered World War II?
3. A President and his closest advisors are called collectively his____________.
4. He was awarded the 1919 Nobel Peace Prize for his work in founding the League of Nations.
5. His administration was linked to the Teapot Dome affair.

---

1. Lincoln's challenger in the famous series of debates in Illinois in 1858
2. Horatio Alger wrote his biography.
3. He was a Civil War hero who would later become President.
4. He was the Republican "dark horse" candidate of 1880 and he won!
5. He was especially friendly to big business and allowed for the creation of many industrial trusts, which would later be attacked by Theodore Roosevelt.

---

1. His program was called the New Deal.
2. He was riding across America on a train called *Superb* when he collapsed and died.
3. He was Secretary of State under both Nixon and Ford.
4. Walter Mondale was his running mate.
5. Although she didn't win, this lady made history by being the Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1984.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1. William McKinley
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. Gerald R. Ford
4. Ronald Reagan
5. Harry S. Truman

---

1. Millard Fillmore
2. William Henry Harrison
3. James Madison
4. James Monroe
5. James Monroe

---

1. George Washington
2. Abraham Lincoln
3. Andrew Jackson
4. Ulysses S. Grant
5. Benjamin Franklin

---

1. James Polk
2. Woodrow Wilson
3. Harry S. Truman
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. Richard Nixon

---

1. James Madison
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Cabinet
4. Woodrow Wilson
5. Warren G. Harding

---

1. Gerald R. Ford
2. Richard Nixon
3. Ronald Reagan
4. James Monroe
5. Thomas Jefferson

---

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
2. Warren G. Harding
3. Henry Kissinger
4. Jimmy Carter
5. Geraldine Ferarro

---

1. Stephen Douglas
2. James Polk
3. Ulysses S. Grant
4. James Garfield
5. William McKinley

1. His beautiful Virginia estate was called Sherwood Forest.
2. His wife Lucy started the tradition of Easter egg rolling on the White House lawn.
3. Northerners who were violently opposed to slavery were called__________.
4. Who was President during the Korean War?
5. Who was President when the Iranian hostage crisis occurred?

1. As Assistant Secretary of the Navy, he was one who tried to push McKinley into World War I.
2. John Tyler's half of the "Tippecanoe" campaign slogan of 1840
3. He was President when the boundary issue between New Brunswick, Canada, and Maine in the United States was peacefully negotiated.
4. He was Jefferson's Secretary of State and would someday become President.
5. He defeated General Santa Anna at the Battle of Buena Vista in the Mexican War.

1. His home near Fremont, Ohio, was called Spiegel Grove.
2. He was the first President born under the American flag.
3. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry served him on Lake Erie in the War of 1812.
4. The first President to be sworn in on January 20 as provided by the Twentieth Amendment
5. He was the author of the "Great Society."

1. Because he was only 5' 6", he was sometimes called "Little Van."
2. He committed the United States to pay fifteen million dollars for the land called Louisiana.
3. He defeated Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown to end the Revolution.
4. Boulder Dam on the Colorado River now bears his name.
5. John W. Hinckley attempted to assassinate him but failed.

1. The first presidential nominee to make an acceptance speech at a National Convention
2. He was the only Roman Catholic ever to serve as President.
3. The first President to have his term of office limited by the Constitution
4. He called his wife and his daughter his "Bosses."
5. He was the youngest President to die in office.

1. He engineered D-Day.
2. "Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country."
3. He called his 21-year-old bride "Frank."
4. The assassination of this President brought the long overdue legislation to end corruption in government in the form of the Pendleton Civil Service Act.
5. His nine-year-old daughter Amy was closely followed by the nation for her childlike charm and antics in the White House.

1. He once refused an honorary degree from Oxford because he said he'd done nothing to earn it.
2. His wife was called Lady Bird.
3. His wife was a schoolteacher and taught him to read.
4. His given name at birth was Hiram, but he changed it to his given middle name.
5. He was the only United States President to serve in the United States Senate after he was President.

1. Under his administration, the first manned United States space flight took place.
2. He called his beloved wife Lucretia "Crete."
3. He was the first President to appoint a woman to the Supreme Court.
4. He dedicated the Statue of Liberty.
5. The capital was moved to Washington, D.C., during the last few months of his administration.

1. Theodore Roosevelt
2. Tyler Too
3. Martin Van Buren
4. James Madison
5. Zachary Taylor

1. John Tyler
2. Rutherford B. Hayes
3. Abolitionists
4. Harry S. Truman
5. Jimmy Carter

1. Martin Van Buren
2. Thomas Jefferson
3. George Washington
4. Herbert Hoover
5. Ronald Reagan

1. Rutherford B. Hayes
2. Martin Van Buren
3. James Madison
4. Franklin D. Roosevelt
5. Lyndon B. Johnson

1. Dwight D. Eisenhower
2. John F. Kennedy
3. Grover Cleveland
4. James Garfield
5. Jimmy Carter

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
2. John F. Kennedy
3. Dwight D. Eisenhower
4. Harry S. Truman
5. John F. Kennedy

1. John F. Kennedy
2. James Garfield
3. Ronald Reagan
4. Grover Cleveland
5. John Adams

1. Millard Fillmore
2. Lyndon B. Johnson
3. Andrew Johnson
4. Ulysses S. Grant
5. Andrew Johnson

1. The first President to play golf
2. The first President to be photographed
3. The first President to ride in an automobile
4. The first President to have a daughter born in the White House
5. Because she withdrew completely from Washington society, his First Lady named Jane became better known as the "Shadow in the White House."

1. This First Lady had been a professional dancer, and she was a strong believer of equal rights for women.
2. The youngest President to be sworn into office at the age of 42 years, 236 days
3. Although 6' 2" in size, he was not thought to be that tall because of his background role when he was Vice President.
4. He was elected President over Aaron Burr by the House of Representatives.
5. His estate in Loudoun County, Virginia, was called Oak Hill and was designed by Thomas Jefferson.

1. He was called by many the "Veto President" for all the legislation of Congress he vetoed.
2. The first President to marry in the White House
3. She was the First Lady not to have any children.
4. She was the only First Lady from Texas.
5. He had a second wedding ceremony performed because there was question after the first ceremony about whether or not his wife was legally divorced from her first husband.

1. He was responsible for "bleeding Kansas" when he endorsed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.
2. He was the last of the Presidents to have fought in the American Revolution.
3. The first person to lose the Presidency, even though he had a plurality of both the popular and electoral votes
4. He ousted Grover Cleveland from the White House in 1888 but lost out to Cleveland in 1892.
5. Under his administration the United States annexed the Hawaiian Islands in 1898.

1. The legislation under the Monroe administration that forbid slavery in the territories north of 36° 30'
2. His autobiography, *Looking Forward*, was the first written by a Vice President still in office.
3. A man who had been President who ran unsuccessfully on the Free Soil ticket in 1848 against Zachary Taylor
4. He was our bachelor President
5. The first United States President to receive a foreign minister from China

1. "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."
2. His accused assassin was Lee Harvey Oswald.
3. He was President when Neil Armstrong made his historic walk on the moon.
4. He was both the twenty-second and twenty-fourth President.
5. The first graduate of the United States Naval Academy to become President

1. Of the three Presidents whose first names and last names start with the same letter, he was in office first.
2. Both his first and last names start with the third letter of the alphabet.
3. Harriet Lane served as the official hostess of the White House for her uncle.
4. He tried to dismiss Edwin Stanton as his Secretary of War, but the House of Representatives refused to accept the dismissal.
5. The practice of assigning political offices to friends and those who've helped a candidate win office is called the

1. The only former Vice President to become President without succeeding the man he served
2. The author of the Good Neighbor Policy
3. As President, he encouraged the United States boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.
4. He always addressed the American public with "My Fellow Americans . . . ."
5. He had to overcome what the press called the "wimp factor" in his rise to the presidency.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

1. Betty Ford
2. Theodore Roosevelt
3. George Bush
4. Thomas Jefferson
5. James Monroe

1. William Howard Taft
2. John Tyler
3. William McKinley
4. Grover Cleveland
5. Franklin Pierce

1. Franklin Pierce
2. James Monroe
3. Andrew Jackson
4. Benjamin Harrison
5. William McKinley

1. John Tyler
2. Grover Cleveland
3. Rachel Jackson
4. Lady Bird Johnson
5. Andrew Jackson

1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
2. John F. Kennedy
3. Richard Nixon
4. Grover Cleveland
5. Jimmy Carter

1. Missouri Compromise
2. George Bush
3. Martin Van Buren
4. James Buchanan
5. Rutherford B. Hayes

1. Richard Nixon
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Jimmy Carter
4. Richard Nixon
5. George Bush

1. Woodrow Wilson
2. Calvin Coolidge
3. James Buchanan
4. Andrew Johnson
5. Spoils System

1. He once was a Federalist but abandoned the party and became the only President ever elected from a faction within the Republican Party called National Republicans.
2. He made famous these words in response to his seeking the 1928 presidential election, "I do not choose to run. . . ."
3. He was our fourteenth President, and he was a friend of Nathaniel Hawthorne at Bowdoin College.
4. He was Governor of New York when he agreed to become William McKinley's running mate.
5. He was "the Railsplitter" who became President.

---

1. He was our twenty-seventh President, a native Ohioan, whose devoted wife was named Helen.
2. The first Vice President to become President as the result of the death of his predecessor
3. He pioneered the Social Security System.
4. He brought the name of Walter Mondale into the national limelight by making him his running mate.
5. He was charged with unnecessarily and unconstitutionally starting the war with Mexico.

---

1. His summer White House was called Sagamore Hill.
2. His wife was named Barbara and he was our forty-first President.
3. His campaign slogan was "Keep Cool with Coolidge."
4. The term coined by Stephen Douglas that would allow the people to decide whether or not there would be slavery
5. He was our twenty-third President, and his First Lady was named Caroline.

---

1. The purchase of Alaska from Russia, referred to as "Seward's Folly," took place under his administration.
2. Because his President was shot, this Vice President suddenly championed reform legislation.
3. The first President to have the convenience of electric lights in the White House even though they frightened him
4. The first President to have election returns broadcast by radio
5. He earned a degree in economics from Yale in only two and one half years

---

1. He was loved by the Filipinos and became the first civil governor there under appointment of President McKinley.
2. The term used to describe American self-sacrifice and economy during the Great Depression
3. Under his administration, United States involvement in Vietnam escalated from sixteen thousand to over a half-million troops.
4. He was a great outdoorsman and was so overcome with the beauty of Yosemite that he helped make it a national park.
5. Mary Owens turned down his proposal for marriage, and he later married Mary Todd.

---

1. He masterfully wrote the Declaration of Independence.
2. His first political office was Governor of California.
3. The only man ever to head both the executive and judicial branches of our government
4. His spacious mansion in Quincy, Massachusetts, was called Old House.
5. He was born of Virginian aristocracy on a plantation called Berkeley and became Governor of the Indiana Territory before he was President.

---

1. He was the fourth President to assume the office of the presidency as a result of an assassination.
2. He lived longer after leaving the White House than any other former President.
3. He was Governor of Georgia before he gained a national reputation and won the presidency.
4. He was twice elected to the House of Representatives from Texas and served as Vice President for eight years before becoming President.
5. He made famous the signal for victory of V's formed between the forefingers and middle fingers of both hands (hands held high).

---

1. He defeated not only the Republicans in the election of 1948, but also the Dixiecrats, Southern Democrats against civil rights, and the Progressives, a group of liberal Democrats.
2. Under his administration, the nation's first national park, Yellowstone, was established for "the enjoyment of all."
3. As Monroe's Secretary of State, he helped formulate the Monroe Doctrine.
4. The first President to have women vote for him
5. He delivered the famous Four Freedoms speech.

1. William Howard Taft
2. John Tyler
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
4. Jimmy Carter
5. James Polk

1. John Quincy Adams
2. Calvin Coolidge
3. Franklin Pierce
4. Theodore Roosevelt
5. Abraham Lincoln

1. Andrew Johnson
2. Chester Arthur
3. Benjamin Harrison
4. Warren G. Harding
5. George Bush

1. Theodore Roosevelt
2. George Bush
3. Calvin Coolidge
4. Popular sovereignty
5. Benjamin Harrison

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. Ronald Reagan
3. William Howard Taft
4. John Adams
5. William Henry Harrison

1. William Howard Taft
2. Hooverize
3. Lyndon Johnson
4. Theodore Roosevelt
5. Abraham Lincoln

1. Harry S. Truman
2. Ulysses S. Grant
3. John Quincy Adams
4. Warren G. Harding
5. Franklin D. Roosevelt

1. Lyndon B. Johnson
2. Herbert Hoover
3. Jimmy Carter
4. Geoge Bush
5. Richard Nixon

ANSWER KEY

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Presidential Trivia
1. New York
2. Dandridge
3. Ft. Necessity
4. Mount Vernon
5. 2
6. Patsy, Jackie
7. Philadelphia
8. 4
9. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton
10. first legislative body in America
11. Yorktown
12. Lord Cornwallis

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Answers will vary.
2. Henry Lee
3. His method was to harass rather than risk an all out assault to "fire and fall back" and to strike unexpectedly
4. Major General Benjamin Lincoln

JOHN ADAMS

Presidential Trivia
1. Nabby
2. John Quincy
3. Old House
4. John Jay
5. Charles C. Pinckney
6. Napoleon
7. Stamp Act
8. father and son
9. Washington, D.C.
10. *Constitution*
11. Alexander Hamilton
12. Thomas Jefferson

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Anonymity and humiliation because of the shame surrounding the event
2. Federalist
3. There was a split in the Federalist Party between Hamilton and Adams. The Republican Party was united under Jefferson.
4. Answers will vary

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Presidential Trivia
1. Monticello
2. Virginia
3. $15 million
4. Martha
5. Dolley Madison
6. Benjamin Franklin
7. George Clinton
8. New Orleans
9. Twelfth
10. Sacajawea
11. Democratic
12. James Madison

For Thinking and Discussing
1. All land drained by the Mississippi and its tributaries west to the Continental Divide – north to Canada – South to Spanish possessions
2. Answer will vary
3. Rich forests teeming with fur-bearing animals, wild game, fast moving rivers, friendly Indians, and towering mountains – the most valuable river valley on the face of the earth, the Pacific Ocean beyond
4. Under the original Constitution, the President was the winner of electoral votes – Vice President, runner-up. They would thus be rivals and unable to work closely together

JAMES MADISON

Presidential Trivia
1. Montpelier
2. impressment
3. George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry
4. Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry
5. *The Federalist*
6. Thomas Jefferson
7. War Hawks
8. Democratic-Republican
9. 5' 4"
10. Napoleon
11. New Orleans
12. Ghent, Belgium

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Legislative – make the laws, Executive – enforce the laws, Judicial – interpret the laws
2. The Virginia Plan and the New Jersey Plan. What they ended up with was a compromise between a Congress of two parties, one based on population (House) and one with equal representation (Senate).
3. Modern communication would connect powers instantaneously. The United States would have realized that Britain had agreed to stop impressing United States sailors.
4. Francis Scott Key – "The Star-Spangled Banner"

JAMES MONROE

Presidential Trivia
1. Oak Hill
2. Napoleon
3. Thomas Jefferson
4. John Quincy Adams
5. Daniel D. Tompkins
6. Elizabeth Kortright
7. Palace, Presidents' House, Executive Mansion
8. 36° 30'
9. Andrew Jackson
10. $5 million
11. England
12. John Quincy Adams

For Thinking and Discussing
1. It was a warning that all powers should stay away from further attempts including specificially England's desire for Cuba and Russia's interest in the Northwest.
2. Congress was equally divided between Northern and Southern states. Neither wanted the other to have an advantage.
3. The nation was expanding west, population was growing, little political turmoil, and the United States had proven it could defend itself in War of 1812 – among other things.
4. When Jackson chased the Indians into Florida, he also captured Spanish forts. Spain decided they probably ought to sell before the United States just took it anyway

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Presidential Trivia
1. The Hague
2. James Monroe
3. Federalist
4. "Old Man Eloquent"
5. Andrew Jackson
6. Henry Clay
7. Andrew Jackson
8. abolitionists
9. John, George and Charles
10. December 24
11. National Republicans
12. John C. Calhoun

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Inconclusive War of 1812 ended with everything eventually returned to status quo as it had been prior to the outbreak, leaving unsettled the issues over which it was fought.
2. Henry Clay, who had much the same political positions as Adams, threw his support to Adams. When Adams won, he appointed Clay Secretary of State.
3. William Crawford had been nominated by a small minority of Democratic-Republicans. Andrew Jackson was also nominated out of protest to caucus system as were John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay. The system was soon replaced by political convention system.
4. "Not at all; no man is degraded by serving his people." Accept any answer similar, as his seventeen years of service after the presidency should be testament enough to his position.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

ANDREW JACKSON

Presidential Trivia
1. "Old Hickory"
2. Hermitage
3. "Kitchen Cabinet"
4. John C. Calhoun
5. Martin Van Buren
6. William L. Marcy
7. Abominations
8. Daniel Webster
9. secession
10. Henry Clay
11. Nashville, Tennessee
12. Washington, D.C.

For Thinking and Discussing
1. That any number of intelligent, honest men could readily qualify themselves for the jobs; that advanced training and specialization were not necessary to do a good job
2. Forced removal of the Cherokee Indians from their home in Georgia to land in Oklahoma. Many died along the way. The main reason was simply white man's desire for their land. Jackson did nothing to help them.
3. The election of 1824 in which Jackson was defeated in the House by John Quincy Adams, even though he got a greater number of popular vote of the people. Jackson, bitter over the defeat, brought his supporters to form the Democratic Party, while Adams' supporters became the National Republicans.
4. The new tariff gradually would reduce the tariff on imported goods until 1842. At that point, they would remain what they were in 1816. Both Northern industry and Southern consumers accepted this, and South Carolina withdrew its declaration that a federal law could be nullified.

MARTIN VAN BUREN

Presidential Trivia
1. Old Kinderhook
2. Lindenwald
3. He was elected by the United States Senate.
4. 4
5. Angelica Singleton
6. He was born under the American flag.
7. He had none. The Democrats couldn't decide on one, so he ran without a vice-presidential candidate.
8. Free Soil
9. William Henry Harrison
10. Albany Regency
11. Maine
12. "Little Van"

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Reckless and inflationary practices of state banks resulted in easy credit and wild speculation in land buying. Jackson then ruled that all land must be bought with gold or silver. The result was failure on the part of businesses and banks all over the country.
2. He personally felt no responsibility, blaming it on reckless business spending and overextending credit. He devoted his energies to keeping the government solvent. He was also against government intervention.
3. He owed his political career in national politics to Jackson. He believed in the principles of Jackson's Democratic Party, and Jackson had helped get him into the White House.
4. His political enemies (Whigs) had tried to destroy him by not approving his appointment as Minister to Great Britain. When Jackson revived his career by making him his vice-presidential running mate, it infuriated his rivals. As Vice President, he presided over the Senate and rumors spread that there was a plot to assassinate him.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Presidential Trivia
1. "Mad Anthony" Wayne
2. Tecumseh
3. Tenskwatawa
4. Benjamin
5. Berkeley
6. Daniel Webster
7. pneumonia
8. 10
9. John Quincy Adams
10. Simón Bolivar
11. Symmes
12. one hour and forty minutes

For Thinking and Discussing
1. It was a catchy slogan and it brought home to the public both names . . . "Tippecanoe" for military hero William Henry Harrison and "Tyler, Too" for his vice-presidential running mate, John Tyler.
2. They glorified the image as their frontier hero with an image for down-home living while at the same time criticizing the elegant aristocratic, high-style living of Martin Van Buren.
3. He turned it over to his Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, who apologized to Great Britain. However, tension in the matter did not diminish until the Webster-Ashburton Treaty of 1842.
4. The British had burned Detroit and were attempting to withdraw. On October 5, 1813, Harrison defeated the entire combined British and Indian forces, Tecumseh was killed, and the Indians never offered resistance in the Northwest thereafter.

JOHN TYLER

Presidential Trivia
1. Henry Clay
2. Oregon Trail
3. Sherwood Forest
4. William and Mary College
5. Log Cabin Bill
6. $1.25 an acre
7. Webster-Ashburton Treaty
8. John Quincy Adams
9. 15
10. U.S.S. *Princeton*
11. He had none.
12. "Tyler Too"

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Tyler sympathized with the South and the southern states saw Texas as a big land with the potential to become 6-8 states. Being a southern state(s), it would give them more power in Congress.
2. When Tyler left office, he geared his political energies toward his true love—the South. In fact, he was elected to the Confederate House of Representatives. Washington refused to recognize those states that had seceded and any leader of the Confederate movement.
3. Boundary line between Canada and the state of Maine. The United States got more than one half of the disputed territory. Also settled was suppression of African slave trade by British, which affected southern plantation owners.
4. When Virginia state legislature ordered him to vote in support of Andrew Jackson's measures against nullification. He himself believed they were illegal.

JAMES POLK

Presidential Trivia
1. "54-40 or Fight"
2. dark horse
3. Silas Wright
4. "Who is James K. Polk?"
5. Polk Place
6. First Presbyterian
7. Walker Tariff
8. George M. Dallas
9. forty-ninth
10. the discovery of gold
11. Andrew Jackson
12. $15 million

For Thinking and Discussing
1. The northern boundary of the Oregon Territory claimed by both the United States and Great Britain. The slogan urged for the United States to take it all—or to fight for it. In reality, a compromise at 49° north latitude settled the matter peacefully.
2. Popular expansionist term that justified United States annexing Texas as well as other lands close by because it was "clearly obvious" that the entire continent from sea to sea should become the property of the United States.
3. He knew exactly what he wanted to accomplish when he was elected. During the course of four short years he accomplished all of those objectives. He also is credited with greatly expanding the land holdings of the United States even though some of his tactics were questionable.
4. When he accepted the nomination for President in 1844, he said he would discharge the duties of President with the settled purpose of not seeking re-election since he had accomplished all his other goals. It seemed a good place to bow out gracefully "as a winner."

ZACHARY TAYLOR

Presidential Trivia
1. Senator Lewis Cass
2. David R. Atchison
3. Martin Van Buren
4. "Old Rough and Ready"
5. General Winfield Scott
6. Santa Ana
7. Millard Fillmore
8. Nicaragua
9. Department of the Interior
10. Rio Grande
11. 6
12. James K. Polk

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Not only was he a war hero who would appeal to everyone, but he was a slaveholder which appealed to the South; his military record appealed to the North.
2. Answers will vary, but he would probably have developed different goals and interests in life had he been raised the son of a plantation gentleman rather than the wild frontier of Kentucky where he spent his youth.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3. Answers will vary, but comments like they're trusted among the public, they're flag-waving patriots, and they suggest strength because of their victories are possibilities.
4. She had supported him throughout her life. She had followed him from one military outpost to another, but she felt the presidency would only take more of him and shorten his life. It did, because he died in office.

MILLARD FILLMORE

Presidential Trivia

1. Know-Nothing
2. Thurlow Weed
3. clothmaker
4. dictionary
5. pneumonia
6. Henry Clay
7. Wilmot Proviso
8. Fugitive Slave Laws
9. California
10. library
11. Oxford
12. eighteen-year-old daughter

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Taylor's dress was sloppy and unkempt. Fillmore was well-groomed impeccably dressed. He was tall, handsome, and "looked" the role of a President.
2. 1. California admitted as a free state 2. Established Fugitive Slave Laws 3. New Mexico and Utah organized as territories without mention of slave issues 4. abolished slave trade in Washington, D.C. 5. Settled Texas boundary disputes
3. Runaway slaves traveled north to Canada to escape. They needed places to hide (i.e., connections) during the day and traveled at night. They had help from northern sympathizers.
4. Northern Whigs felt he had let them down with the Fugitive Slave Laws. Some Southerners also viewed the Compromise of 1850 as selling them out. Thus Winfield Scott was given the nomination.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

Presidential Trivia

1. William R. D. King
2. Benjamin
3. "Shadow in the White House"
4. forty-ninth
5. Nathaniel Hawthorne
6. American
7. *Uncle Tom's Cabin*
8. tuberculosis
9. Gadsden Purchase
10. bleeding
11. popular sovereignty
12. Missouri Compromise

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Rising prejudice; allowing immigrants into the United States
2. It would allow for slavery to extend beyond 36° 30′ N if the people decided that way. It repealed the Missouri Compromise. The North was already angry about the Fugitive Slave Laws.
3. The strongest candidates were taking votes from each other, and after thirty-four ballots, none was able to win a majority. His appeal to both North and South got him on the ballot, and he eventually received enough of James Buchanan's delegates to win the nomination on the forty-ninth ballot.
4. It was responsible for the Gadsden Purchase and would have probably gotten Hawaii to agree to annexation had it not been for the death of King Kamehameha, and he tried to buy Cuba from Spain, a move considered politically wrong.

JAMES BUCHANAN

Presidential Trivia

1. Wheatland
2. Ann Coleman
3. John C. Breckinridge
4. his niece Harriet Lane
5. Ostend Manifesto
6. Franklin Pierce
7. Millard Fillmore
8. Fremont
9. Kansas
10. Dred Scott
11. John Brown
12. Andrew Jackson

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Newspapers had incorrectly reported that Buchanan's intention was to simply seize Cuba if Spain refused to sell. They regarded this as an unwarranted extension of the Manifest Destiny, which many considered an excuse for the United States to grab land.
2. Democrats: conservation to save the Union; Republicans: fought against slavery; Know-Nothings: attacked both parties
3. *Dred Scott was a slave. 1. Negroes were not citizens, so Scott's case had no* place in Federal court in the first place. 2. He now lived in Missouri so the laws of Illinois did not apply. 3. Slaves are property and a man's property cannot be taken from him without due process of law.
4. He had angered the North with his actions in pushing for Kansas statehood as a slave state. Southern Democrats didn't like him either as he worked for compromise, and they didn't want compromise. He also appointed Northerners to the cabinet posts that were vacant.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Presidential Trivia

1. Fort Sumter
2. William F. Berry
3. *Our American Cousin*
4. Antietam
5. Robert Todd
6. office
7. Ulysses S. Grant
8. Mary Owens
9. Black Hawk
10. Freeport
11. Hannibal Hamlin
12. Gettysburg Address

For Thinking and Discussing

1. His main objective was to preserve the Union. When the war first began, he only wanted things to return to normal. As the war progressed, he saw a chance to do away with it altogether, which is what he really wanted.
2. 1. Blockade southern ports to shut off supplies 2. Gain control of the Mississippi 3. Cut off the railroad supply lines 4. Capture Richmond
3. She dressed lavishly and spent money wildly. She accrued many debts during Lincoln's tenure in office, even though Lincoln defended her. She also was scorned by southern sympathizers who lived in Washington. She cut needed expenses in the White House to support her own expensive tastes.
4. Railsplitter, clerk in a store, flatboat worker, soldier in Black Hawk War, store owner, postmaster, deputy county surveyor, member of Illinois state legislature, lawyer, circuit rider, congressman, President

ANDREW JOHNSON

Presidential Trivia

1. Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner
2. Edmund G. Ross of Kansas
3. Salmon P. Chase
4. Edwin M. Stanton
5. military governor
6. tuberculosis
7. Nebraska
8. Thirteenth and Fourteenth
9. United States Senator
10. Alaska
11. William H. Seward
12. his daughter Martha Patterson

For Thinking and Discussing

1. He was one of the few southern leaders who remained loyal to the Union. He had also served Lincoln well in his role as military governor of Tennessee.
2. They wanted revenge and they were afraid the leaders might organize a revolt to restore slavery. They also needed Negro votes to beat the Northern Democrats and Southern Whites.
3. Had Andrew Johnson, who was impeached by the House of Representatives, been removed from office by the United States Senate, the office of the United States President would be at the mercy of the whims of Congress. His position would be powerless. The people soon realized the charges were false and lacked sound reason and judgement because Johnson had done no wrong.
4. Johnson was a frontiersman who was indeed a self-made man. He lacked education and had learned the power of influencing people through debate and reading on his own. He was the only President never to have gone to school and he was proud of his self-taught accomplishments.

ULYSSES S. GRANT

Presidential Trivia

1. Hiram Ulysses Grant
2. Hardscrabble
3. Horace Greeley
4. Ferdinand Ward
5. Yellowstone
6. cancer
7. 5
8. Great Britain
9. his excessive drinking
10. Colorado
11. Secretary of War
12. John A. Rawlins

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

For Thinking and Discussing
1. When he was appointed to West Point, the Congressman thought Ulysses was his first name and that his middle initial was S. Grant preferred this to his given name Hiram Ulysses Grant, so he didn't tell them any different.
2. It was elegant to say the least. Her tastes were good, but extravagant, and she spent several thousands of dollars making the White House a Victorian mansion.
3. Ulysses S. Grant was not a very good politician. Even though he was honest himself, many of those whom he appointed to high offices were not, and he was often blind to their wrongdoings.
4. His academic mediocrity at West Point; resigning his commission in the Army; his failure at farming, real estate and ability as a storekeeper. Also, his judge of human character in looking at the dishonesty in his administration and finally his losing over 100 thousand dollars (his life savings) in the banking venture when he retired.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Presidential Trivia
1. "Rud"
2. "Lemonade Lucy"
3. Tweed
4. Stalwarts and Half-Breeds
5. Florida and Oregon
6. annual Easter egg roll
7. Spiegel Grove
8. Bland-Allison
9. Ohio
10. James A. Garfield
11. Methodist Episcopal
12. China

For Thinking and Discussing
1. The Republican Party had split into two groups – the Stalwarts who wanted Grant for another term and the Half-Breeds, who were opposed to Grant seeking a third term. Hayes was considered a "compromise" candidate and won on the seventh ballot.
2. The fifteen-man commission was composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats. Also the Republicans were behind the scenes promising the Southerners at least one seat in the presidential cabinet. Finally, there was a promise for internal improvements and a total withdrawal of all federal troops from the South.
3. She had bouquets of flowers, souvenir charts that gave the menu and guest list. She also presented herself as a charming hostess happy to be there and happy to have all her guests present. She also had a graceful appearance and winning smile.
4. Opinions may vary but a lot of the reason dates back to the Civil War when the Republicans were so harsh on the South during Reconstruction. The Radical Republicans were embittered over the South's secession and wanted to punish them severely.

JAMES A. GARFIELD

Presidential Trivia
1. Charles J. Guiteau
2. Pendleton Civil Service
3. "Crete"
4. malaria
5. thirty-sixth
6. Roscoe Conkling
7. Alexander Graham Bell
8. infection
9. U.S. consul to Paris
10. Spoils System
11. Disciples of Christ
12. James G. Blaine

For Thinking and Discussing
1. He felt fortunate to be the dark horse candidate on the thirty-sixth ballot. He then went about rewarding those who had helped him win.
2. With the expen technology and surgical techniques as well as X-rays and other medicines, Garfield would probably have survived. The fact that he lasted eighty days says something about his body constitution. Unsophisticated techniques could not even locate the bullet.
3. The Republican Party was split between the Stalwarts, who wanted ex-President Ulysses S. Grant, and the Half-Breeds, who nominated Senator James Blaine. When no agreement could be reached, Garfield suddenly entered the picture and became a compromise candidate on the thirty-sixth ballot.
4. Reform in politics had been long overdue dating back to the corruption of the Grant administration. Rutherford B. Hayes tried, but was unsuccessful in getting matters through. But his idea of reform had been planted in the minds of Congress. Even though Garfield was no reformer, his assassination pointed out that reform was necessary. That reform came in the form of the Pendleton Civil Service Act.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR

Presidential Trivia
1. "Gentleman Boss"
2. his sister Mary Arthur McElroy
3. Ulysses S. Grant
4. Rutherford B. Hayes
5. his wife Ellen
6. pork barrel
7. Pendleton Civil Service
8. Stalwarts
9. Edmunds Anti-Polygamy Act
10. Robert Todd Lincoln
11. Bright's disease
12. Chester, Jr., and Ellen

For Thinking and Discussing
1. He kept his dead wife Ellen's room in their mansion just as it had been when she left it. When he became President and moved into the White House, he laid a bouquet of fresh flowers beside her photograph each day.
2. It forbid levying "assessments" against office holders. It required that most government jobs could only be attained after passing a written examination, and it protected those who had political jobs from being dismissed for political reasons.
3. He had been associated with the Spoils System and the evil and corruption attached. Many expected him to use his power as President to abuse in making political appointments. He surprised them with complete honesty in office.
4. The Republican Party was split into two factions – the Stalwarts, machine politic followers who wanted Ulysses S. Grant and the Half-Breeds, who wanted James G. Blaine. Garfield was the dark horse compromise candidate, and Arthur was chosen as his running mate to win Stalwart votes.

GROVER CLEVELAND

Presidential Trivia
1. "Uncle Jumbo"
2. Mugwumps
3. "Frank"
4. Benjamin Harrison
5. Tammany Hall
6. McCormick-Harvester
7. Oak View
8. Because of a malignant tumor, part of his jaw was removed and replaced with an artificial one.
9. Monroe
10. Coxey's Army
11. Statue of Liberty
12. gold

For Thinking and Discussing
1. He felt that the government should not interfere whenever possible with economic conditions. "Let them work themselves out" was his philosophy. There were a number of special interest groups who wanted and needed government help and were less than satisfied when they didn't get it.
2. During his first year in the White House, he used his sister Rose as the official hostess. When he married Frances Folsom, she immediately assumed the challenge with grace and charm. She was young and beautiful and extremely popular with guests. When she and Grover were forced to move out after one term, she announced that they "would return." They did four years later, and she led the nation as its First Lady for four more years.
3. When he was defeated in the election of 1884, it was perhaps a case of his being unpopular because of the groups he alienated with his determination to keep government help away from all that he could. Even in defeat, people recognized his honesty and convictions. When he was returned to power, people were expecting great things. A severe financial panic swept the country soon after he took office and things went downhill from there.
4. He talked Congress into repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. He then saw that the government floated bond issues to replenish the gold reserve. J. P. Morgan and associates bought three of these issues and caused dismay in many areas of the country to those who thought Cleveland had sold them out. He had not.

BENJAMIN HARRISON

Presidential Trivia
1. grandson
2. "Little Ben"
3. Sherman Antitrust
4. William Tecumseh Sherman
5. Copperheads
6. John Scott Harrison
7. orchids
8. niece
9. Indiana
10. Sherman Silver Purchase Act
11. front porch
12. electric lights

For Thinking and Discussing
1. He had a good war record, was famous because of the family name and was quite popular with war veterans. He was also "available," as he had just lost in his bid for re-election to the U.S. Senate.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2. She proposed plans to Congress for building an entirely new Executive Mansion. When they refused to appropriate the necessary funds, she had all the rooms thoroughly cleaned and repainted. The result was indeed a better looking residence for a U.S. President. She also had electric lights installed but was afraid to turn them off and on for fear of shock, and she started the basis of the White House china collection.
3. Farmers felt that falling prices could be stimulated with the government's coining additional silver. This was provided in this act, but the new silver could be redeemed in gold, and people began doing this causing a drain on the country's supply of gold.
4. The country was experiencing unfavorable economic conditions and a third party (the Populists) took many Republicans who were unhappy over low farm prices. There was also widespread discontent over the McKinley Tariff.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Presidential Trivia
1. William Jennings Bryan
2. "full dinner pail"
3. electrocuted
4. Marcus Alonzo Hanna
5. *Maine*
6. Puerto Rico
7. Theodore Roosevelt
8. on his right
9. gerrymandering
10. trusts
11. gold
12. Hawaii

For Thinking and Discussing
1. The Spanish-American War proved to the people in the United States that we could no longer remain isolated from the rest of the world. The results of the peace treaty gave us the Philippines, Guam, and Puerto Rico, which gave us further reasons to have a strong interest in world affairs.
2. He said he had a strong urge to kill a great and powerful ruler.
3. It suggested good times and prosperity Americans were enjoying at the time. It implied that William McKinley's first administration (1897-1901) had been responsible for those good times and the people should vote for a continuation of the same.
4. McKinley had consigned notes for a friend amounting to several thousands of dollars. When the business failed, McKinley was left to face the huge debt. His friend Marcus Hanna, a wealthy financier, bailed him out and paid off the notes in full.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Presidential Trivia
1. teddy bear
2. Bull Moose
3. "Trust Buster"
4. Panama Canal
5. "Sunshine"
6. *The Jungle*
7. The threat of force, that is, an adequate Army and Navy
8. Rough Riders
9. New York
10. River of Doubt
11. Edith Kermit Carow
12. Yosemite

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Answers will vary as question is an opinion. Points like his love for the great outdoors, his building up his frail body and his bravery in battle while leading soldiers all point to a strong personality that is filled with determination to succeed in whatever he tried. He wanted to become President and he did.
2. He tried first to negotiate for the digging of a canal across Colombia. When this failed, he supported a revolution in Panama that overthrew the government. The new government then signed a treaty with the United States to lease a strip of land for the canal.
3. He felt that small businesses combining together could in fact increase productivity, but he felt they should be supervised to keep them from controlling pricing. Even though his administration filed many suits against such giants as John D. Rockefeller, he wasn't against the efficiency of trusts—he just wanted them regulated.
4. Many Republicans thought Taft had let them down and the Progressive Republicans turned to Roosevelt.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

Presidential Trivia
1. executive and judicial
2. throwing out the first ball
3. Japan
4. his appointment as Chief Justice of the United States
5. "Big Lub"
6. "Nellie"
7. Dollar Diplomacy
8. Warren G. Harding
9. Bull Moose
10. civil governor
11. Panama Canal
12. Gifford Pinchot

For Thinking and Discussing
1. He considered himself lucky to have been available whenever an opportunity to get a higher position was offered him.
2. Pinchot made charges that Secretary of the Interior Richard Ballinger had abandoned the conservation practices of Theodore Roosevelt and accused him of illegal dealings and wrongdoing. Even though Ballinger was cleared of all charges, the Liberals believed some of the charges were true and began looking to Roosevelt as their true leader.
3. Her father's law partner had been Rutherford B. Hayes. When Hayes became President, she visited the White House and decided then she would marry only a man she thought could take her there. She encouraged Taft's political career every step of the way and used her influence with Theodore Roosevelt when he offered Taft a choice of being on the Supreme Court or being his successor.
4. He had a distaste for politics and a love for the law. He was trained to be a lawyer and didn't enjoy all the political implications involved in being President.

WOODROW WILSON

Presidential Trivia
1. Thomas, but his parents called him Tommy
2. William Jennings Bryan
3. "He kept us out of war"
4. Fourteen Points
5. to establish a League of Nations
6. *Lusitania*
7. Treaty of Versailles
8. Isolationists
9. Armistice Day—since changed to Veterans Day
10. Charles Evans Hughes
11. Thomas R. Marshall
12. Princeton

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Wilson was by this time losing his political clout. He also failed to include influential Republicans at the peace table. There were also many people in the United States who did not want us to be involved in the problems of the rest of the world.
2. It took him forty-six ballots to win the nomination. In fact the early ballot indicated he would not win, but when he did eventually win the nomination, his election was almost a certainty, as the Republican Party had hopelessly split between the Taft supporters and those who followed Theodore Roosevelt.
3. She took a very active role in helping him out with many of the important things he did. When he suffered a paralytic stroke and could not actively participate in many affairs left to his attention, she actively carried on assuming authority unheard of in First Ladies. Critics called her "Mrs. President" and "Acting President," as well as other disparaging names.
4. He was a scholar; he was a great speech writer and delivered in a forceful and persuasive style; he was able to get legislation passed in Congress which he felt important; he was a firm, but fair, war leader in time of crisis; he was a great peacemaker.

WARREN G. HARDING

Presidential Trivia
1. Gamaliel
2. "Back to Normalcy"
3. Teapot Dome
4. "Duchess"
5. Harry M. Daugherty
6. Franklin D. Roosevelt
7. The Ohio Gang
8. Voyage of Understanding
9. Charles Evans Hughes
10. James M. Cox
11. *Superb*
12. Herbert Hoover

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Popularity for Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic President, was at an all-time low. The people wanted to remain apart from foreign problems and were thus opposed to Wilson's call for a League of Nations. Harding not only had the right party; he also "looked" the role of a President, and he won overwhelmingly.
2. Secretary of the Interior, Albert Fall, accepted a bribe for leasing government-owned oil reserves to private companies. He was convicted and sent to prison.
3. His wife, who was very ambitious for his becoming President, and his backer Harry Daugherty were the two most involved. He was also at a moment in history when it seemed right for any Republican to win.
4. He was weak and he trusted his old cronies to do jobs they were neither fit to do nor were even intending to do properly had they been trained. He was also fun-loving, he played poker and he never really wanted to be President in the first place.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

Presidential Trivia
1. John
2. Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty
3. "Keep Cool with Coolidge"
4. "Silent Cal"
5. John W. Davis
6. Vermont
7. Charles Evans Hughes
8. The Beeches
9. Massachusetts
10. Howard Chandler Christy
11. Charles G. Dawes
12. his father John

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

For Thinking and Discussing
1. He was quiet, nonthreatening, very honest and hard working. He was also very accessible to them and loved to throw open the White House doors just to meet and be with them. He also helped to restore prestige and faith in government lacking in the Warren G. Harding administration.
2. She was one of the most well-liked of them all. Her outgoing, bubbling personality made her a graceful complement to her introverted husband. She loved meeting people and served her husband well whenever he called for advice.
3. He was a man of simplicity and frugality. The people in America at the time possessed a reckless-spending, why-worry-about-tomorrow attitude. Prosperity seemed for them a never-ending pleasure.
4. He said the presidency had placed upon him a heavy strain, and he also felt that changing Presidents every few years increased the chance for faithful public service.

HERBERT HOOVER

Presidential Trivia
1. geology
2. West Branch
3. Stanford University
4. "Hooverize"
5. "Hooverville"
6. Secretary of Commerce
7. Boulder Dam
8. Girl Scouts
9. Alfred E. Smith
10. Prohibition
11. World War 1 veterans
12. "at homes"

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Farmers had failed to reap the benefits of the prosperity of the 1920's. Industrial conditions were poor, wages were low, and Americans had far overextended themselves by buying on credit. When stock prices rose sharply because of a great demand, there was in truth little money behind all the "paper profits."
2. "Hooverize" was associated with the voluntary "meatless meals" and "wheatless days"—economy measures taken to ensure food for starving millions in central Europe. "Hooverville" was the disparaging term used for the poor who lived in groups of make-shift shacks constructed during the Depression.
3. It loaned money to banks to keep them going. It would also serve farmers, who were going broke, stimulate public works programs, and help the unemployed.
4. He made speaking engagements, he wrote books, he gave away all his income from governmental employment to charity as well as many contributions from his own private funds.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Presidential Trivia
1. fifth cousins
2. distant cousins—She was the niece of Theodore, who was Franklin's fifth cousin.
3. Warm Springs Foundation
4. "Happy Days Are Here Again"
5. "fireside chats"
6. New Deal
7. Good Neighbor Policy
8. Joseph Stalin and Winston Churchill
9. Yalta
10. Atlantic Charter
11. his cigarette holder that jutted upward and the glasses on the bridge of his nose
12. speech, religion, want, fear

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Roosevelt called a special session of Congress that lasted actually ninety-nine days, during which time the legislation which Roosevelt desired was passed by Congress to fight the Depression.
2. He convinced Congress to create such governmental agencies as the Civil Works Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration, all designed to create jobs that would result in building programs and improvement projects that would benefit America in the long run as well.
3. He refused to accept paralysis and exercised heavily with gymnasium equipment, gradually regaining the use of his upper limbs. He also swam a lot and resorted finally to leg braces when he admitted to himself that he was not going to regain the use of his legs. His entry into politics is testament enough of his courage and will to fight and his refusal to accept the handicap as incapacitating.
4. She plunged herself into the cause for helping others. Her determination to help the less fortunate was successful in part because of her ability to bring to the attention of her husband the problems faced by those people. She was also a tremendous influence herself over people and was a very outspoken lady when it came to the causes she believed in.

HARRY S. TRUMAN

Presidential Trivia
1. so that both his grandfathers (whose names started with *S*) could claim the middle name
2. "Boss"
3. Hiroshima and Nagasaki
4. Fair Deal
5. Potsdam
6. General Douglas MacArthur
7. Thomas Dewey
8. Dixiecrats
9. Marshall Plan
10. "Big Tom" Pendergast
11. NATO—North Atlantic Treaty Organization
12. Blair House

For Thinking and Discussing
1. It was an extension of Roosevelt's New Deal, but it contained programs that were Truman's own. Examples included Social Security benefits, fair employment practices, protection of minority rights, housing and slum clearance projects and aid to education.
2. He traveled over 30,000 miles by train campaigning through "whistle-stop" speeches all over America. He made altogether over 350 such speeches near the end of the campaign and this apparently changed the voters' minds.
3. When the Chinese joined forces with the North Koreans, MacArthur wanted to attack Chinese bases in Manchuria. However, Truman was afraid this would spread the war into a global affair and said "no." When MacArthur attacked him publicly for this, Truman became angry and dismissed him as head of the U.N. forces.
4. Japan had been issued an ultimatum to surrender and avoid prolonging their eventual defeat. When it became apparent they would not, Truman dropped the bomb to hasten the surrender and save American lives. The second bomb was dropped when surrender did not follow Hiroshima.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Presidential Trivia
1. David Dwight Eisenhower
2. Eisenhower's grandson David married Nixon's daughter Julie
3. Operation Overlord
4. June 6, 1944
5. Columbia University
6. Adlai E. Stevenson
7. Richard M. Nixon
8. Joseph McCarthy
9. *Sputnik I*
10. golf
11. Fidel Castro
12. Texas

For Thinking and Discussing
1. Additional pressure was brought to bear on him by the Republicans with their continued persistence that he was indeed the best man for the job. There was also the lure of the presidency and the power and prestige of the position. Certainly some of this had to register with Eisenhower when he weighed the alternatives. He also wanted to "clean up" the mess in Washington.
2. Trouble with the Soviet Union in arms control and limitation; fear of Communist expansion in Asia, Africa and Central America plus many problems with civil rights movement here at home
3. He had planned it for June 5, 1944. But the weather turned bad on June 3 and experts said it would be impossible to land boats on the beach at Normandy. Calmer weather was predicted thereafter but only for a shorter period of time. He didn't know if the break in weather would give his troops time enough to land. His other option was to wait another two weeks for another low tide, but he was afraid the secret involving that many men would leak out. So the date chosen was June 6.
4. Ike suffered a heart attack in September, 1955; an attack of ileitis (which required surgery) in June of 1956; and a mild stroke in November of 1957—all of which took him away from his duties while recovering and giving the people cause for concern.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Presidential Trivia
1. New Frontier
2. *Profiles in Courage*
3. Alliance for Progress
4. James Meredith
5. Cuba
6. Dallas, Texas
7. Lee Harvey Oswald
8. Jack Ruby
9. *PT 109*
10. Peace Corps
11. Harvard
12. his brother Robert F.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

For Thinking and Discussing

1. He was a Roman Catholic, his family had wealth and he had little experience in international affairs. It was also felt by some that he was far too conservative, which was far from true.
2. He sent troops to several southern cities to restore order and protect the lives of blacks who were protesting there, he federalized national guards to help integrate southern schools, and he asked Congress to pass laws that would guarantee blacks equal rights in hotels and restaurants.
3. There were many theories advanced on what really happened, but the Warren Commission (1964) concluded that Oswald had acted alone. During the 1970's evidence was reexamined and another panel of experts concluded that there was indeed a conspiracy and that shots were fired from more than one direction. This report has been refuted as well.
4. He was young and handsome and appealing to millions of Americans as the symbol of what a President (and his First Lady) should be. During the time he was President, he was able to accomplish many positive actions that placed the United States in a more favorable light throughout the world. He also faced the threat of war with an iron fist that further enhanced the image of the United States as a world power.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Presidential Trivia

1. Great Society
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Judge Sarah T. Hughes
4. Hubert Humphrey
5. Barry Goldwater
6. *Apollo 8*
7. Vietnam War
8. War on Poverty
9. LBJ Ranch
10. Luci Baines and Lynda Bird
11. Thurgood Marshall
12. Lady Bird

For Thinking and Discussing

1. His program, which caught on with the American public, was to aid education, beautify America, eliminate air and water pollution, prevent crime and violence, give everyone an equal and free right to vote and guard against excessive waste in government.
2. He had been in Congress for many years and was well-respected by its members. As President they listened to his request, and he also always tried to divorce the issues from party politics. He also had Democratic majorities in both houses through much of his administration.
3. She embarked on a Beautification of America program, logging over 200,000 miles in her efforts to clean up and beautify not only the city of Washington, D.C., but the rest of the nation as well.
4. The unpopularity of the war in Vietnam had caused him to lose popularity with the American public. There was a strong chance that he would lose, and he saw a way not only to get out gracefully, but also start a nonpolitical peace effort by halting the bombing of North Vietnam. It worked. His efforts were the first step toward a lasting peace.

RICHARD M. NIXON

Presidential Trivia

1. China
2. Spiro T. Agnew
3. "My Fellow Americans"
4. both arms raised with forefinger and middle finger forming a V on each hand
5. Senator Sam Ervin
6. San Clemente, California
7. Gerald R. Ford
8. Edmund G. Brown
9. Alger Hiss
10. Kitchen Debate
11. New Federalism
12. Pat

For Thinking and Discussing

1. He presented an address to America in which he clearly showed that he had been involved in no wrongdoing. The speech convinced the public, and he and Eisenhower went on to win the election.
2. He worked very hard! He became obsessed with the idea of a complete comeback, and he attended and made speeches at literally hundreds of small time benefits and fund raisers. He quietly built the following and support he needed to win the Republican nomination in 1968.
3. He was able to end the U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and he opened the door to renew relations with China. These two accomplishments rank high on his list of pluses along with his improving relationships with Russia.
4. His impeachment by the House was almost imminent as the evidence against him was overwhelming. While he professed innocence for a time, once he realized the hopelessness of the situation, he bowed out in the interests of himself, his family and the nation itself.

GERALD R. FORD

Presidential Trivia

1. Leslie King, Jr.
2. Eagle Scout
3. *Portrait of the Assassin*
4. Nelson A. Rockefeller
5. Amnesty Program
6. Henry Kissinger
7. 13
8. Both tried to assassinate Ford
9. Watergate
10. Ronald Reagan
11. Michigan
12. Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen and Gerald Ford

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Some thought he had made a deal with Nixon. He appeared before a Congressional subcommittee and assured them that he was only acting "out of concern to serve the best interests of the country."
2. Even though he took over for Nixon and was not elected as the President, he was seeking his own identity. He also indicated that he was one of the "common men" and that he wanted to be identified as such.
3. He proposed an increase in the duty on all foreign oil in the hope that the higher price would drive Americans away from the pumps and keep them from using unnecessary gasoline.
4. Although he did much to restore credibility to the presidency, he nonetheless was unable to completely heal the wounds of Watergate during his time in office. This was combined with runaway inflation and the Third World oil crisis plus the fact that he was facing insurmountable odds at the polls.

JIMMY CARTER

Presidential Trivia

1. Plains, Georgia
2. peanuts
3. Cyrus R. Vance
4. Teheran
5. negotiating a treaty between Egypt and Israel
6. the death of his father
7. Miss Lillian
8. lieutenant senior grade
9. Southern Baptist
10. Iowa
11. Senator Walter Mondale
12. Soviet Union

For Thinking and Discussing

1. After serving as Governor of Georgia, he decided to actively seek the nomination. He campaigned vigorously and strongly overplayed his lack of attachment and experience in Washington. This worked in his favor at a time when Washington was a negative term with Americans in the wake of Watergate.
2. He worked very hard to negotiate a peace agreement that would end the thirty-year state of war between Israel and Egypt. His persistence paid off, and he became very popular with the public as a result. He considered it his major accomplishment.
3. When Khomeini's rebels overthrew the government of Iran, Jimmy Carter offered to allow the Shah, who had been in power, into the United States for medical treatment. The Iranian students took over the U.S. Embassy in retaliation.
4. Jimmy Carter's popularity had reached an all-time low in 1979, and there was question about him even winning the nomination. But his handling of the Iranian crisis gained him popularity. However, runaway inflation, oil embargoes and the U.S. boycott of the Soviet Olympic Games all suggested to the American public that it was time for a change. The public responded by electing Ronald Reagan.

RONALD REAGAN

Presidential Trivia

1. California
2. defense
3. Reaganomics
4. Washington, D.C.
5. *The General Electric Theater*
6. George Gipp
7. *Where's the Rest of Me?*
8. Gerald R. Ford
9. James S. Brady
10. Jimmy Carter, Walter Mondale
11. Saudi Arabia
12. Eureka College

For Thinking and Discussing

1. The nation suffered from severe inflation and high unemployment, there were problems with the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and the hostage crisis in Iran all were waiting on Reagan's desk as major problems when he arrived at the White House.
2. When he entered the office as governor, the state of California was in trouble financially. When he left office, the state had an excess of money in the state coffers, largely because of Reagan's financial policy. The rest of the nation was made aware of this when he ran for President.
3. He was a gifted and convincing public speaker and no doubt his training and experience behind the microphone as well as his experience in acting helped him to become so convincing. His name was also well-known in American households.
4. The nation assessed his first term accomplishments, and he had in fact lowered the rate of inflation and unemployment. Also the United States was in a good position in worldly affairs. Add to this the fact that his Democratic opponent was not as strong and dynamic a candidate as perhaps they could have run and he chose Geraldine Ferraro as his running mate. This probably further added to Reagan's behalf.

GEORGE BUSH

Presidential Trivia

1. economics
2. "wimp factor"
3. Robert Dole
4. *Looking Forward*
5. George, Robin (who passed away in 1953), John, Neil, Marvin and Dorothy
6. *U.S.S. Finback*
7. Milton, Massachusetts
8. Dan Quayle
9. 6' 2"
10. Rye, New York
11. Michael Dukakis
12. New York

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

For Thinking and Discussing

1. Answers will vary, but the image came from his remaining in the background throughout the Reagan years. His modesty also no doubt added to the image. The future will determine whether or not he totally overcomes the image in his role as the President himself.
2. During the 1930's, it was considered boorish and the talk of only "cheap politicians" to boast and strut about one's accomplishments. Also Bush's parents were far more concerned with his personal modesty and his "team effort" than his own personal accomplishments.
3. No new taxes; to create 30 million jobs in the next 8 years; to balance the federal budget in the next 5 years; to create tax-free programs to help people pay for education and start new businesses; to distribute money to states for innovative programs in education; to increase Head Start funding; to place MX missiles on railroad cars; to reduce the tax rate on capital gains; to appoint Dan Quayle to head the war on drugs; to expand the national park system

   Answers should include the Republican Convention, the Willie Horton Story, Reagan's calling Dukakis an "invalid," Dukakis and Donna Brazile's unproven marital infidelity rumors about Bush and perhaps most importantly the poorly timed political strategy of Dukakis

BILL CLINTON

Presidential Trivia

1. "Putting People First"
2. Ross Perot
3. Chelsea
4. Arkansas
5. John F. Kennedy
6. Senator William J. Fullbright
7. William Jefferson Blythe IV
8. George Bush
9. They all wanted the Democratic nomination for President.
10. Arkansas
11. Yale
12. Tipper

For Thinking and Discussing

1. He pledged to choose minority and ethnic candidates that truly represented the spectrum of the American population.
2. Americans were tired of Bush's trickle-down economics and were angered over his insensitivity to their problems. They felt it was time for change.
3. Important issues were economy, health care, education, the environment, and the government's huge deficit.
4. Both portrayed a youthful image to the American people; the public was ready for change; both offered the promise of a brighter tomorrow.

THEIR FIRST LADIES

1. Lucy Hayes
2. Eleanor Roosevelt
3. Mamie Eisenhower
4. John Tyler
5. Rachel Jackson
6. Frances Cleveland
7. Jacqueline Kennedy
8. Martha Jefferson
9. Dolley Madison
10. Edith Wilson
11. Helen Taft
12. Jane Pierce
13. Lady Bird Johnson
14. Lou Hoover
15. Louisa Adams
16. Elizabeth Truman
17. Caroline Harrison
18. Abigail Adams
19. Ellen Arthur
20. Florence Harding

A HEARTBEAT AWAY

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. Herbert Hoover
3. Abraham Lincoln
4. Harry S. Truman
5. James Madison
6. Grover Cleveland
7. James Buchanan
8. James Garfield
9. Woodrow Wilson
10. Richard Nixon
11. Ulysses S. Grant
12. John F. Kennedy
13. Richard Nixon
14. Andrew Jackson
15. George Washington
16. Warren G. Harding
17. Franklin D. Roosevelt
18. William McKinley
19. Jimmy Carter
20. Dwight D. Eisenhower

FACES IN HIGH PLACES

Row 1. Taylor, McKinley, Arthur, B. Harrison, Tyler
Row 2. Taft, A. Johnson, Buchanan, Polk, J. Q. Adams

AN EXECUTIVE ORDER

Thomas Jefferson
James Madison
James Monroe
John Quincy Adams
William Henry Harrison
Millard Fillmore
James Buchanan
Ulysses S. Grant
Rutherford B. Hayes
James A. Garfield
Chester Arthur
Grover Cleveland
William McKinley
Woodrow Wilson
Warren G. Harding
Calvin Coolidge
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Harry S. Truman
Dwight D. Eisenhower
John F. Kennedy

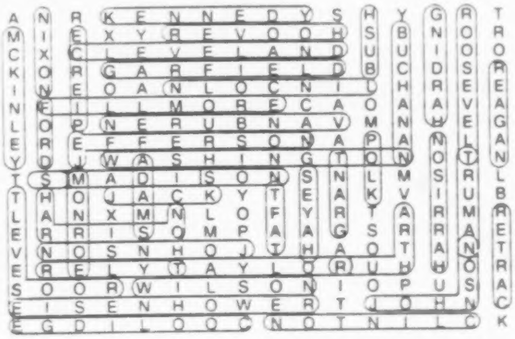
EXECUTIVE SCRAMBLE

Zachery Taylor
Herbert Hoover
John Tyler
Calvin Coolidge
James Monroe
Andrew Johnson
Andrew Jackson
John Adams
Grover Cleveland
Ronald Reagan
Woodrow Wilson
James Polk
Gerald Ford
Benjamin Harrison
Lyndon Johnson
Rutherford Hayes
Dwight Eisenhower
James Madison
William Taft
Theodore Roosevelt

PRESIDENTIAL PARALLELS

1. James Madison, James Monroe, James Polk, James Buchanan, James A. Garfield, James Carter
2. Woodrow Wilson, Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Ronald Raegan
3. George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt
4. William Henry Harrison, William McKinley, William Howard Taft, William Jefferson Clinton
5. Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, John F. Kennedy
6. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, John Tyler, John Calvin Coolidge, John F. Kennedy
7. death, resignation, were elected Presidents after being Vice Presidents
8. William Henry Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Warren G. Harding, Franklin D. Roosevelt
9. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Van Buren, Richard Nixon
10. John Adams and John Quincy Adams–father and son
    William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison–grandfather and grandson
    Theodore Roosevelt and Franklin Roosevelt–cousins

THE SEARCH FOR A PRESIDENT


A N R K E N N E D Y S H Y G R T
M I E X Y R E V O O H S B N O R
C X C L E V E L A N D U U I O O
K O R G A R F I E L D B C D S R
I N E O A N L O C N I L H R E E
N F I L L M O R E C A O A A V A
L O P N E R U B N A V M N H E G
E R E F F E R S O N A P A N L A
Y D J W A S H I N G T O N O T N
T S M A D I S O N S N L M S R L
T H O J A C K Y T E A K V I U B
L A N X M N L O F Y R T A R M R
E R R I S O M P A A G S R R A E
V N O S N H O J T H A O T A N T
E R E L Y T A Y L O R U H H O R
S O O R W I L S O N I O P U S A
E I S E N H O W E R T J O H N C
E G D I L O O C N O T N I L C K

MY HOMETOWN

1. Ronald Reagan
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
3. Benjamin Harrison
4. Chester A. Arthur
5. James Buchanan
6. Millard Fillmore
7. George Bush
8. Zachery Taylor
9. Jimmy Carter
10. John F. Kennedy
11. Calvin Coolidge
12. Ulysses S. Grant
13. Martin Van Buren
14. John Quincy Adams
15. Gerald R. Ford
16. James Madison
17. Herbert Hoover
18. William Howard Taft
19. William McKinley
20. Grover Cleveland
21. Abraham Lincoln
22. Rutherford B. Hayes
23. James Polk
24. Richard M. Nixon
25. Theodore Roosevelt

ELECTION TRIVIA

1. 35
2. 14
3. Grover Cleveland
4. Washington, John Quincy Adams
5. 270
6. Franklin D. Roosevelt (1936)
   523 to 8 over Alfred Landon
7. William Henry Harrison, Zachery Taylor
8. 1960
9. Franklin D. Roosevelt
10. Woodrow Wilson
11. John Quincy Adams
12. 1800
13. 3 times: 1824, 1876, 1888
14. 69, George Washington
15. 25
16. Ronald Reagan, 1984—525
17. Richard M. Nixon
18. 531
19. 114
20. 1
21. Thomas Jefferson
22. John F. Kennedy
23. Progressive
24. John C. Breckenridge
25. Lyndon B. Johnson

179 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The Growing Family of Good Apple Products and Services Includes

4 Periodicals to Meet the Needs of Educators

The Good Apple Newspaper

BIG, Beautiful Activities That Work as Hard as You Do

The Good Apple Newspaper, for grades 2-8, offers practical ready-to-use reproducibles, seasonal activities, posters, games and ideas. Our working teacher/authors know how to motivate and reinforce basic skills. Let us brighten your classroom and challenge young minds. Bigger, more colorful, and free of outside advertising, *The Good Apple Newspaper* is your best value in teaching publications.

CHALLENGE

Timesaving Ideas Ready to "Challenge" the Gifted!

Challenge provides you with ready-to-use creative and critical thinking activities, articles from leaders in gifted education and features to help parents of gifted students. Inspiring interviews, thought-provoking games and complete units of study provide you with in-depth materials to "challenge" the academic, physical, mechanical and artistically gifted child.

Lollipops

Teachers Love *Lollipops!*

Lollipops magazine is especially for teachers of preschool-grade 2. Each issue includes stories and poems, calendars, bulletin boards, value-related materials, a full-color poster and more. The seasonal focus of each issue provides you with learning material children will love.

Educational Oasis

Finally! A Ready-to-Use Teaching Magazine

Oasis magazine, from Good Apple, is packed full of timesaving, skill-building activities and ideas just for you—the busy teacher of grades 5-9. Reproducibles, activities, teacher tips, full-color posters, calendars and reviews are all age and curriculum appropriate! With more you'll really use and no outside advertising, there's no better value in a classroom magazine.

Good Apple Idea and Activity Books

In all subject areas for all grade levels, preschool-grade 8+. Idea books, activity books, bulletin board books, units of instruction, reading, creativity, readiness, gameboards, science, math, social studies, responsibility education, self-concept, gifted, seasonal ideas, arts/crafts, poetry, language arts and teacher helpers.

Activity Posters • Note Pads • Software • Videos

GOOD GA APPLE

Teachers Publishing for Teachers

GA1472

Good Apple, Inc.
P.O. Box 299
Carthage, IL 62321-0299

BEST COPY AVAILABLE